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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 9.

Coal Pact Ends Strike; Argentina Irks Berlin; N. E. Timber Salvaged

The World's Day—September 20, 1941

Washington: Coal Strikers to Re-enter Pits

The United Mine Workers of America and operators of captive mines—pits owned by major steel companies—reached an agreement under which 44,000 strikers will resume work pending negotiations on their demands for a union-shop contract.

The Navy Department, modifying a previous policy of strict secrecy, acknowledged that more than a dozen British warships are in United States ports.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, putting his foot down on the raiding of each others rolls by the two youth agencies, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, forbade the use of radio, sound truck, posters, newspapers and other publicizing methods for recruiting.

Builders of homes costing less than $6,000 in 275 designated defense areas were given first call on copper, zinc, electrical supplies, hardware, and other materials needed for construction.

Roy F. Hendrickson, Agriculture Department personnel director, was appointed Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration and Director of Marketing for the Department.

Americas: Argentina Assailed in Nazi Press

Berlin launched a bitter press attack against Argentina for that country's repression of Nazi "fifth columnists."

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine Congress pressed ahead with four bills designed to regulate or prohibit antidemocratic news agencies, tighten laws governing diplomatic valises, and prevent political use of Nazi-Fascist investments in Argentina.

Chile instructed Tobias Barros, Ambassador to Germany, to protest against detention of Chileans, held on grounds that they were engaging in suspicious activities.

In Santiago, Chilean Capital, the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities approved by acclaim a long-range program of cooperation among American cities for defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Brazil closed offices of the antidemocratic and anti-Jewish "Juvenile Crusade for a Good Press."

Mexico considered adoption of a bill providing severe penalties for "fifth column" activity, and notified many German, Italian, and other European "tourists" they will have to leave.

Bolivia gave the United States exclusive right to buy Bolivia's output of lead.

In Mexico City the International Affairs Commission of the Pan-American Highway Congress meeting approved "in principle" a plan whereby the $120,000,000 cost of completing the continental artery would be prorated among the 21 American Republics on the basis of their financial capacity.

New England: Big Salvage of Hurricane Timber

Government officials reported the salvaging of 1,250,000,000 feet of New England hurricane felled lumber. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts Legislature reported preparing for return to regular sessions as Daniel H. Coakley trial neared termination.

Import business nearly double what it was a year ago at the Port of Boston. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Docks at Stettin

Germany's largest Baltic port at Stettin, was bombed by RAF pilots who reported large fires among docks, warehouses, and railroad yards.

Two Italian troop ships were sunk by the British from an Axis convoy carrying troops to Libya, the Italian High Command admitted.

Berlin reported raids, but London denied having attempted to reach the German Capital, leading to the belief that Russian planes might have carried out the attack.

France: Increased Sabotage Reported in Paris

Sabotage and violence increased in Paris as 10 men set fire to a garage requisitioned by the German Army. Ten more hostages were executed by the Nazi officials in reprisal for an attack earlier on a German soldier. [Page 1.]

Nine French Generals were purged from the French Army in a Government drive to rid the army of Free Masons.

Mission: Russians on Way Home via Alaska

Sitka, Alaska—Two Russian flying boats which brought a military mission of 47 men to the United States two weeks ago arrived here en route back to Russia. Aboard were 10 Russians, all but one of whom made the original flight.

Russia: Battle at Kiev Kept Up by Red Army

Russians continued to battle at Kiev, although presumably as a rear guard action designed to avoid being trapped by German troops who yesterday claimed to have penetrated the city's defense and set up the Nazi flag on the Ukrainian Capital's citadel. [Page 1.]

In the north Germany claimed capture of islands of Vormsi and Muhu at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

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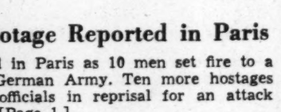
Defense Ending Forty Plus Club?

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Crediting national defense activity with improvement of the job situation, the head of the Forty Plus Club of New York disclosed today that only one man applied last week for membership in the club, a co-operative group seeking jobs for unemployed men over 40.

L. C. Bisselle, club president, said he usually interviewed 20 to 50 applicants a week. In the last two years, he said, 400 members had left the organization to resume business employment.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Steel Coat Hanger Victim of Priority

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. H., Sept. 20

A clothes-cleansing establishment contends that it is facing a coat-hanger shortage because of Government priorities on steel.

The establishment advertised in a newspaper that it would like to have back the hangers on which it has returned cleansed garments to customers.

[Similar action is being taken by cleansing establishments in other parts of the country.]

No Shortage Is Forecast For Cotton

No shortage of cotton goods is in sight and in general the public is going to get what it wants with a minimum amount of substitution of one kind of cotton for another, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, reported here today.

There may, however, be extreme difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of long staple cotton of the kind necessary in normal times for the better type of shirtings and dress materials, Mr. Fisher added.

Defense requirements are taking this grade of cotton for balloon cloth, airplane wing fabric, etc., while some is going into Army uniforms.

"With the Government holding some 6,000,000 bales of cotton and a new crop now being picked that will add an estimated 10,000,000 bales, with domestic consumption running at approximately 10,000,000 bales a year, and with practically no export trade, there would not appear to be any danger of a shortage of cotton going into the coarse and medium grades of yarns and fabric," Mr. Fisher said.

"From all we can see, the cotton mills will be able to operate at high production indefinitely."

Similarly an official of one of the best known cotton mills in the country said today that there was no genuine shortage of cotton cloth, but that some stores might have to wait for delivery.

"If a store did not buy ahead, it is likely to be short indefinitely, because of consumers rushing in to buy," continued this cotton man.

"But if a housewife cannot get the sheets or the other cotton goods she needs in one store, she can in another, because there will be plenty of other retailers who covered themselves far ahead.

"There is plenty of raw material available and a reasonable supply of workers, though the mills are losing a lot of their mechanical help to shipyards and other defense industries.

"Many mills are working three shifts and some are using three shifts six days a week.

"Production of cotton textiles has reached its greatest volume in history. Cotton mills are running at practical capacity.

"While there may be some temporary and local dislocations in the trade, there is no aggregate shortage.

"Sheets have had to be provided for the Army, but sheets are not going to be scarce.

"The record production of today is due largely to defense demand, plus buying in anticipation of shortages, and pent-up buying released by the larger income now going to many workers. The purchasing of many homes has been sub-normal since the depression, but is now filling out normal needs."

Conservation Aim Of Wellesley Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 20—The conservation of both time and materials in a day when both are increasingly valuable was the theme of the opening address today given by the President, Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, to students at Wellesley College in the Houghton Memorial Chapel. The service was preceded by a procession of faculty members in academic gowns from Norumbega Hill to the Chapel. Following the faculty were members of the senior class wearing caps and gowns for the first time.

"Investing time seems the only appropriate use of it for thoughtful people who are at liberty to assume responsibility for their own behavior," said Dr. McAfee. Some of the ways in which college students might do so, she pointed out, were by making the college a community free from prejudice and ill will, and by aiding to the extent of one's ability the Service Fund of the college which now provides for the war-relief activities.

"I should be glad to have the 25th anniversary of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's graduation next June marked by a year during which every Wellesley woman cultivated an intelligent interest in China," she said. "I assume the continued use of time this year to become increasingly acquainted with Europe, west and east. There can be little question that time spent on becoming acquainted with South America will be profitable in interest and understanding."

Army Springs New Strategy In War Games

Parachute attack and truck raid disclose high soldier morale in Louisiana.

WITH THE SECOND ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's heavily outnumbered and all but defeated Second Army rested tonight after five days of heavy simulated battle which started with initial successes but ended in rout.

The respite came when Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, chief of staff, general headquarters, in charge of maneuvers, called a halt to the first phase yesterday after General Lear's Red Army had lost its commanding general's headquarters, and was almost encircled by hard-hitting forces of the Blue Army under Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering Army maneuvers in Louisiana.

WITH THE SECOND ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 20—There are plenty of new ideas about military tactics in this young American army.

A lot of them may not work. But the command is showing initiative and the men are going through the experiments with enormous interest and pride in their work.

For example, one night a squad of "Blue," Third Army, men made a 1,000-mile circuit around the "Red" lines in a captured truck, drove to "Red" GHQ, brushed past unsuspecting sentries, and set off smoke bombs in the vital communications and command rooms, theoretically putting control of the entire Red Army out of action for several hours.

The next morning the "blues" landed a company of parachute troops 25 miles down the road. While their landing was drawing the attention of the defending "Red" air force, a squad of "Blue" dive bombers again attacked the "Red" headquarters. Within half an hour a squad of the parachute troops arrived at the back entrance in a captured truck, cajoled sentries into believing they were delivering some typewriters, and got inside the building. What is more, they wandered around inside for 10 minutes hunting for Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding officer of the "Red" army. They didn't catch him, but they did theoretically put another general out of action before they were rounded up.

All of which is strictly unorthodox, and might prove extremely effective under real war conditions. The particular maneuver might not work. But it showed a lot of imagination and a freedom from the old hide-bound customs of warfare under which generals and high commands were considered immune from attack.

It is just as new for the American Army as the tiny Bantam cars, the Army calls them "peeps," which are proving a great success

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Soviets Battle to Elude Nazi Trap; Supplies: Major Test for Russians; Lack of Food Raises Paris Tension

Hopkins convinced that Soviet can meet issue —Own reports also are optimistic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — Can Russian industry and resources—some of which has already been captured and partly disabled by the invading Nazis—meet the supreme test of the war?

That test is replenishment and constantly greater replenishment in the face of conditions and costly loss of equipment—planes, tanks and munitions—in battle.

The most reliable and impartial information on this central question of Soviet resistance does not give a conclusive answer. It is known that Harry L. Hopkins became completely persuaded during his visit to Moscow that the Soviet Union's ability to re-supply its vast army would stand the strain for at least nine months.

It is known that Mr. Hopkins, under skeptical cross-examination, was able to bring Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to the same conclusion.

Reports Are Optimistic

While it is accepted that the controlled press of Russia is not going to tell its people any seriously bad news at this time—if it ever did—it is interesting to note what the Soviet authorities are themselves saying on these essential points.

They are saying some very optimistic things, as recorded in the daily "Information Bulletins" issued by the Russian Embassy here, and while this optimism is subject to discount in light of recent reverses, it can't be overlooked that Russian morale, resistance and general military efficiency have considerably disproved the predictions of the experts.

Both as a cross-section of the war news in the Moscow press and as information which is pertinent if not complete, the following is pertinent data from official Soviet sources and distributed by the Embassy in Washington. It deals with the most uncertain factor of the Russian resistance, the regime's capacity to keep its forces resupplied:

Oil—"The petroleum industry of the U. S. S. R. is forging ahead without pause. All enterprises of the People's Commissariat of the oil industry, without exception, have improved their performance production of petroleum products essential to defense increases daily.

"Of great significance is the fact that a geographical re-grouping of essential petroleum production has been swiftly carried out. At the same time that production quotas were stepped up, a reorientation was carried out so that there are now no important petroleum prod-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

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Lord Beaverbrook **W. Averell Harriman**

The British Minister of Supply and the United States Lend-Lease Expediter, who head the mission to Moscow, are shown as they left the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt during Lord Beaverbrook's recent visit to Washington.

Germans report army pushing on to rich Donets area—Leningrad defenses hold.

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—An agreement on immediate material aid to Russia has been reached here by the United States and British Missions to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, head of the American delegation, said today.

At the same time Mr. Harriman disclosed that Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British Mission, had already arrived in the Soviet capital.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Sept. 20

Russia's stand in the rich Ukraine appeared today to be in extreme and growing peril following Nazi claims that their troops had captured Kiev and were pushing beyond into the industrially rich Donets River basin.

German reports said the Nazis were harrying the Russians by land and by dive bomber in a rapid push toward the industrially-important Donets River basin and its chief city, Kharkov.

The Russians indirectly admitted the gravity of their position with an official report that particularly heavy fighting was in progress at Kiev, Ukraine capital, over which the Germans on Sept. 19 declared they had hoisted the swastika.

Heavy German Losses

German loss of 10 divisions and hundreds of tanks and planes in their onslaught on Kiev, was claimed by Red Star, organ of the Red Army.

With the 13th week of the German-Russian invasion ending today, the front shapes up roughly as follows:

1. In the Northwest, the Germans are hammering at Leningrad with increased pressure but the Russians show no signs of diminishing their fierce defense.
2. In the center, the Russians are carrying out counterattacks directed at regaining Smolensk but the Germans attach little importance to these assaults.
3. In the southwest, the Germans claim to have entered Kiev and captured the railway junction city of Poltava, 80 miles west of Kharkov, chief city of the Donets basin.

Direction of Attack

There was no indication, however, whether the entire city of Kiev was in German hands or whether the Russians were carrying out determined house-to-house resistance. The citadel, over which the Nazi flag was reported flying, is in the southeastern section of Kiev, indicating the Germans had entered from that direction.

Since the Germans announced early in July that their troops were standing at the gates of the Ukraine capital, sappers have been storming the Kiev defenses bunker by bunker, pillbox by pillbox, while the Luftwaffe and the Nazi artillery helped break the city's resistance.

Whether Kiev suffered severe damage also was not stated. It was reported that German strategy was to protect Kiev from destruction and damage as much as possible because the city would be needed as an administration center for the populous Ukraine.

Admit Heavy Fighting

The long battle for Kiev was reported by the Soviet Information Bureau in an early-morning communiqué to have flamed yesterday into exceptional violence, but the bulletin did not say how the fighting was going. It was officially admitted previously that Nazi detachments had driven to a gate of that Ukrainian political, industrial and shipping center.

Nazi planes struck at Moscow during the night for the first time in 10 days, but the Soviet said only one plane succeeded in bombing the blacked-out capital, and that no damage was caused.

While the city was under the air-raid alarm, from 11:40 p. m. to 2:20 a. m., the Soviet Information Bureau issued this terse summary of the Arctic-to-Black Sea combat.

"On Sept. 19, our troops fought the enemy along the whole front. Particularly fiercely at Kiev."

Three German SS battalions and two German Alpine Chasseurs regiments were said to have "lost about 1,000 men and officers killed and more than 2,000 wounded" in fighting in the Murmansk zone in northernmost Russia.

A communiqué identified the units—which may have totaled 6,000 men—as the "Fuehrer," "German" and "Death" SS battalions and the 136th and 137th Alpine Chasseurs regiments.

A Nazi engineering battalion striving to erect fortifications was declared officially to have been wiped out by Soviet fighters in another engagement on the northern front.

Kiev—1918 and 1941: Pictures of Ukraine capital: Page 6.

Executions in Paris Fail To Stop Attacks on Nazis

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Reuters quoted the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio today as saying that the Germans in occupation of the French Capital had shot 12 more "hostages" in reprisal for attacks on German soldiers.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, Sept. 20—The execution of 23 persons, including 13 hostages, by order of the Commander in Chief of the German Army of Occupation, has brought all France face to face with the hard reality of its position as a defeated and occupied country.

Little heed had been given to warnings, reiterated by French authorities in Paris, that harsh reprisals would fall on the whole population if individuals continued their isolated attacks on German officers and soldiers.

The fact that the hostages shot were taken in part from Jewish persons arrested recently has increased tension that was bound to follow an act of reprisal.

That the others were stated to be Communists was not unexpected as certain groups whom the Nazis claimed to be Communists have been attacking German occupying forces with every weapon from sabotage to assassination during the past two months.

Flaming Posters Used

Red posters informing the population of Paris of these executions has increased nervousness in the Capital, which has been growing for some time as reports of insurrectional attempts have spread. The warning is unmistakable: If attacks on the troops of occupation continue there will be more and larger numbers of hostages executed.

The menacing red of the posters announcing reprisals conspicuously pasted up on billboards and kiosks have given Paris a sinister atmosphere which it had previously escaped.

For nearly a year under occupation Paris and occupied regions in general have been relatively quiet, but the situation has now taken a bad turn and no one is trying to hide it.

Serious Food Shortage

This tension is only partly due to direct anti-German action. The food shortage is also having its reaction, both in Occupied and in Unoccupied France, but it is worse in its effects on those living under long occupation.

The Government has also avowed that there is no help in sight and people will have to go on tightening their belts. The fact that people are eating better in the country than in the cities and towns adds to the discontent.

Secretary of State for Food Paul Charbin admitted this situation in a recent broadcast appeal to peasants in which he stated that systematic underfeeding in populous working quarters of the cities was

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Sea Lanes: U. S. Helps by Repair of Ships

By Edmund Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The enormous advance made by the British in protecting supply lines to the Middle East and keeping them open was described to me by friends who have just arrived from Egypt.

When German planes began their mine-laying operations in the Suez Canal last winter, they succeeded in clogging that vital link for many weeks at a time.

Today the British are successfully coping with this menace, and even though the Germans have increased the scale and frequency of the mining operations and used new and complex types of mines designed to avoid detection, the British usually have the channel cleared and traffic moving within 24 hours of the attack.

The method used in locating the mines is simple and primitive, yet far more effective in the given conditions than the most complex detecting devices.

Constant Vigil

Trained watchers stationed at close intervals along the whole length of the canal keep a constant vigil, and if during the German night raids, they fail to spot the parachute to which the mine is attached, they can tell its approximate location by the soft plop as its bulk strikes the surface.

The following morning divers explore the area where the fall of the mine is reported until they locate its exact position after which it is easily disposed of by a small detonating charge.

This job of diving after mines has provided a novel and gainful employment for the hundreds of ragged olive-skinned youths who used to dive for coins in the harbors of Alexandria and Port Said when the cruise ships came in.

The presence in the Suez area of increasing numbers of British fighters, including the night fighters, that have proved so effective over Britain, plus extensive reinforcements and co-ordination of antiaircraft ground defenses, has made Axis attacks on the canal far more costly than they were last winter.

Decline of Axis Power

Greater British air power in the Mediterranean area plus a corresponding Axis decline also explain ability to bring ships through the shorter and far more hazardous Mediterranean route.

An important factor in this connection has been the withdrawal from Sicily of the Luftwaffe force based there, including the three squadrons of Junker 88 dive bombers. At the same time British land-based fighter protection in the narrows of the Mediterranean, woefully lacking at the time of the disastrous attack on the aircraft carrier Illustrious, is now provided by the presence of Spitfires in Malta.

These Spitfires have been highly successful in protecting British convoys in the most critical part of the Mediterranean against all forms of attack by sea and in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Two Italian Troopships Torpedoed Off Tripoli

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 20

Two Italian motorships transporting troops to Libya were torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Tripoli, the Italian High Command reported today.

Nearly all the soldiers and crew on board the vessels were stated to have been saved. The rescue was made by other ships in convoy with the motorships, the High Command added.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Repeal of the Neutrality Act to permit quicker and more extensive aid to Great Britain and its Allies was seen as increasingly probable here today with public and congressional sentiment apparently swinging more and more in that direction.

Simultaneously, the Navy Department revealed that this country is playing a growing part in the important task of keeping the British Navy at peak fighting strength with word that at least 12 British warships are now undergoing repairs in American harbors.

The repairs are part of the lend-lease program and are of the utmost benefit to Britain not only because they insure a quick rehabilitation of battered ships but also because they free British harbors for the task of building new ships and of handling merchant vessels.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced that among the British ships laid up on this side were a battleship, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, a merchant cruiser, a submarine, a mine sweeper and two corvettes.

Curb on Aid to Britain

The movement to repeal the Neutrality Act, which is looked upon in Administration quarters as a major hindrance in aiding Britain, gained momentum this week with its advocacy by the American Legion convention in Milwaukee. It is notable that even the most isolationist Seriators and Representatives have hesitated to attack the Legion's stand.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is already on record as believing that

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Canadian Restrictions Against Spending Hit Fort Fairfield, Maine, Merchants

Blackington

Scenes in and Around Fort Fairfield, Maine

(1) Here's a bit of romance on the International Boundary. It is not permissible to bring potted plants into the United States from Canada. But these lads on the Canadian side of the boundary marker between Fort Fairfield, Maine, and New Brunswick are breaking no law when they bring cut flowers to their girl friends in the Pine Tree State. (2) Fort Fairfield's Main Street, where businessmen have been hard hit by new regulations forbidding near-by Canadians to spend any money in the United States. (3) Fred Peterson, who tried unsuccessfully—so far—to solve the border problem with a good-neighbor banquet. (4) Lee Achorn, proprietor of the oldest and largest shoe store in Fort Fairfield, who has lost nearly a third of his trade since Canadians were forbidden to spend money in the States.

Yale '45 Hears Harvard Dean

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—Willard L. Sperry, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, told Yale freshmen today that the "one weak spot in the armor of our America" was "its undisciplined life."

This he defined in an address at the Freshman assembly—first official meeting of the class of 1945—as a "kind of romantic border lawlessness of a frontier society, in which every man does what is right in his own eyes. This lack of discipline is itself merely the degenerate expression of what once may have been a valid conception of personal liberty."

Dean Sperry said the young men, having lived in "an age of frantic speed," never had had a chance to catch their "mental breath" and probably never would have.

"You are faced then," he declared, "with the sort of problem which the long-distance runner meets—how so to gear his own mechanism that he always will have a second wind in reserve. Your problem is how to prevent yourself from getting absolutely winded by keeping up with the pace of society."

Natick Unit Asks Clothes

The Natick unit of the British War Relief Society is sending out an appeal for warm, used clothing for immediate shipment to England.

Trade Curbs Part 'Hands Across Border'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine — Canadian-American border restrictions, especially with regard to mercantile trade, continue to harass the "good neighbor" residents of this town, which all but straddles the International Boundary. Nestling closely to New Brunswick, Canadians from across the line long have been accustomed to crossing freely and doing much of their shopping in Fort Fairfield's stores.

But, all this is ended now. Canadian regulations forbid citizens of the Dominion to spend money, except for acute necessities, in the United States. Fort Fairfield's Main Street merchants have been hard hit. Most of them report loss of from 25 to 50 per cent of their business. And a few say that they have lost as much as 60 per cent.

Several stores have closed. Many windows are empty. And, with gasoline filling stations closed at night, and no business from near-by Canadian neighbors, the town's chief business thoroughfare is practically deserted.

Long-Distance Shopping

And Fort Fairfield businessmen are not alone in their troubles. For many Canadians are finding the new laws a bit drastic, so far as purchases are concerned. Over on the New Brunswick side of the river stores are few and far between. And it's a case of sending away for their goods, or else traveling long distances to do their shopping.

Such restrictions have made it hard for the good neighbors of this district, for the freindly relationship between the two countries is traditional, and the present regulations have only come about as the result of the stress of wartime conditions. Canada must preserve its foreign exchange for the war that presses upon it.

Residents have not been content to sit by idly and let things drift along from bad to worse. Not long ago, Fred Peterson, local Texaco distributor for the near-by towns of Caribou, Fort Kent, and Madawaska, tried to solve the problem with a good-neighbor banquet.

Difficult Visiting

This was attended not only by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and Premier John B. McNair of New Brunswick, but by some 260 other prominent Canadians and Americans. But a satisfactory solution has not yet presented itself.

Commenting on the drastic wartime immigration restrictions, Mr. Peterson stated that before his Canadian niece could visit him, he had to write a letter stating that "he would defray all of her expenses while she was in Maine."

Canadians can't buy much in Maine, he added, although they are buying plenty of gasoline, the one item which we in Maine need most. "It is very discouraging. I know of 121 American families that can't move their furniture out of Canada," he continued. "They are practically prisoners."

Touching on the greatly reduced business as the result of restrictions against Canadian spending in the United States, Lee Achorn, proprietor of the oldest and largest shoe store in Fort Fairfield, said: "Something will have to be done if we are to stay in business. I have lost nearly a third of my trade since Canadians were forbidden to spend money in the United States.

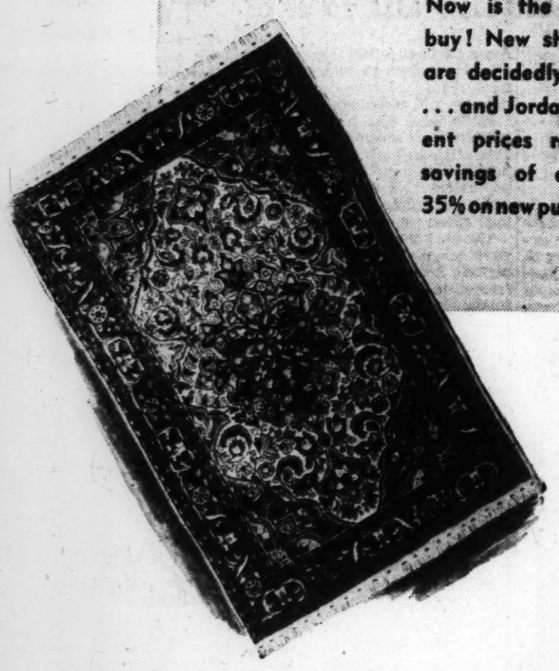
"How do I know? Why, all I have to do is count the Canadian money when I go to the bank on Monday morning. We used to have two and three hundred dollars in Canadian money—now there isn't any.

"Most of our Canadian customers kick about the new laws," Mr. Achorn continued. "There are no stores on the other side of the river where they can buy the low-priced working shoes we used to sell them. Now they have to go without or buy high-priced shoes to work in. I don't see how some of our merchants can stay in business."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Persian
SCATTER RUGS

Now is the time to buy! New shipments are decidedly limited . . . and Jordan's present prices represent savings of at least 35% on new purchases.



It took years to gather Jordan's present stock of Oriental rugs, the acquiring of treasured collections, the purchase of importers' stocks. Nearly every rug was individually selected for its luxurious beauty and fine weaving. Now—at a time when such rugs are becoming scarcer and scarcer in America—you have an unusual opportunity to make a sound investment for your home . . . at Jordan's.

Hamadan Persians, 2x3 feet	$11.95
Hamadan Persians, 2½x4 feet	$14.95
Hamadan Persians, 3x5 feet	$23.95
Serebends and Sarouks, 3x5 feet	$36.95
Kurdistans, Mossouls, 4x6 feet	$39.50
Serebends, Hamadans, 4x7 feet	$49.50
Serebends, Hamadans, Sarouks, 4x7 feet	$59.50
Sarouks, Bijars, Shirays, 4x7 feet	$89.50
Anatolian (Turkish), 2x3	$9.95

Large assortment of Scatter-Size Chinese Rugs at Sale Prices

See our new imports of India Numdah rugs, all specially sale priced.

Ask About Our Budget Plan JORDAN'S—EIGHTH FLOOR ANNEX

Boston Export Trade Shrinks But Wool Pushes Imports High

Log of the Port of Boston

Although the port of Boston is not obtaining what shipping interests consider its fair share of the Lend-Lease traffic, as evidenced by a drop in exports, the import business is nearly double what it was a year ago.

Latest available figures, compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, cover the month of May. Value of imports for consumption in the Massachusetts customs district in that month was $21,705,460, compared with only $11,622,374 in the corresponding month a year ago.

The figures show Boston to be second only to New York in the valuation of imports. Third port is Philadelphia, with imports valued at $14,322,425 in May, contrasted with $10,730,693 a year ago.

During the first five months of 1941, Boston imports were valued at $116,421,655, and Philadelphia had imports worth $69,511,138 in the same period.

Heavy influx of wool is chiefly responsible for the sharp gains in the import figures for Boston. A total of 431,448,696 pounds were imported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941—an all-time high.

Exports from Boston, on the other hand, fell off from a valuation of $2,130,209 in May of 1940, to $1,358,554 in May of 1941. For the first five months of this year, exports from Boston were valued at $9,429,876, compared with $11,048,649 for the similar period a year ago. Philadelphia exports in the same periods dropped from a valuation of $50,480,017 to $40,507,818.

Liner's Delivery

Final unit in the fleet of seven passenger-cargo ships built at Newport News, Va., for the 'round-world service of the American President Lines, at a cost of about $21,000,000, is being completed at the builders' yard and is expected to be delivered about Nov. 11. It is the President Polk, which, like her sister ships, has a speed of 16 knots, and will make the world trip in about 95 days. Three of the total have been taken over by the Navy, the President Jackson, President Hayes, and President Adams.

New Anchorage Rule

Owners of pleasure boats are learning that they no longer may anchor or make fast to a mooring buoy, and leave their boats as one would leave a summer camp after a week-end. It is now necessary to see that a white light is displayed at night, even if anchored where they have been making fast for years. The one exception is if the anchorage has been designated as a special anchorage area by the United States Treasury Department. It all came about because of a new motor boat law, approved April 25, 1940, and now being enforced. One result is that applications for such special areas are being filed with the Treasury Department by yacht clubs, groups and individuals.

Guard 'in the Navy'

By executive order of the President of the United States, just received in Boston, officers and men of the Coast Guard who have been assigned to the Navy during the "unlimited emergency" are completely under Navy regulations. This puts certain ships and personnel "in the Navy" as much as if war had been declared, which is the usual requisite for shifting jurisdiction of the Coast Guard from Treasury Department to the Navy.

Patriotic Yachtsmen

Now that the vacation season is over and most owners of pleasure boats and small craft are preparing to haul them out for the winter, there has been a noticeable increase in the offering of small craft to the Coast Guard for patrol work. An average of two to four craft are being taken over each week, following inventories and inspections of each craft, and the making out of documents providing for their return to their owners in the same condition as when taken over, at the expiration of the time specified by the owner. In most cases the owners are lending their boats for duration of the emergency, without compensation.

Leon Stone

Yes, It's Chocolate

By a Staff Photographer

No Hardships in Sight Aboard the Cluett

Whether it's a question of frying a mess of fish, or producing a luscious chocolate cake, the six-man crew of the new motorship Nellie A. Cluett—supply ship for the International Grenfell Association—agree that Allan S. Ritcey of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, ship's cook and chef, is well qualified for his job.

The Cluett, built at Lunenburg to carry supplies along the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador to the various Grenfell missions, was at Boston on her initial trip Sept. 8. She took a full cargo out of this port for St. Anthony, Newfoundland, and is due to return here the latter part of the month to pick up 18 tons of Nebraska alfalfa, chairs, tables, and other furniture for the various missions, and other supplies.

While in port the cook kept a liberal "mess of victuals" ready for a hard-working crew who stowed away the various cargo taken out on the first trip. He had a kettle of corned beef and cabbage on the galley stove, and was baking apple pies while waiting for the crew to get the cargo aboard. Fish is a popular dish on the menu of the Cluett, but "the boys do like chocolate cake."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Whirl of Fire," a fireworks show for the benefit of the China War Relief. Features include a Junior Drum Corps contest, at 7 p. m.; Finals of Majorette contest, 8:30 p. m.; "Thirty Minutes in Enchanted China," and Pageant of the Moon Festival" at 8:50 p. m.; "The Whirl of Fire" from 9:20 to 11 p. m. which will include fireworks displays of "The Battle of the Skies," a Chinese pagoda, portraits of the General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, "The Circus Parade," "Niagara Falls in the Moonlight," "The Astronomer's Dream," "The Sinking of the Bismarck" and many others. At Braves' Field, beginning at 7 p. m.

Free public concert by the Quincy Work Projects Administration band, Charles Frank, conducting. On the Mall, Boston Common, at 7 p. m.

Informal "On to Victory" dance sponsored by the Scandinavian Building Fund. Modern and Scandinavian music will be furnished by Zelma Larsson's Orchestra. Entertainment will feature Christine Thorvald, soprano, the Viking Male Chorus, and the Worcester Swedish Folk Dance Club. At the Parker House Roof Ball Room, Boston, at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Rae Muscanto, soprano; Lucille Monoghan, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "American Rooms," by Mrs. Sawyard, at 3 p. m.

Free public concerts sponsored by the Massachusetts WPA music project. Public concert and evening parade, by Batteries C and K, with the Salem WPA band, Camille Coppez conducting, at Fort Ruckman, Nahant, beginning at 3 p. m. The Beacon WPA Orchestra, William Daley conducting, on the Mall, Boston Common, at 3 and 7 p. m. The Quincy WPA band, Charles Frank, conducting, at the Franklin Park bandstand, Dorchester, at 7 p. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

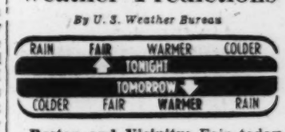
U. of Maine Dedication

ORONO, Maine, Sept. 20 (AP)—The University of Maine will dedicate Sept. 26 a new wing to Aubert Hall, increasing space for instruction in chemistry, chemical engineering, and pulp and paper technology in the College of Technology, President Arthur A. Hauck announces.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair today with slowly rising temperatures. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow and little change in temperature. Moderate easterly winds becoming occasionally fresh today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today with slowly rising temperatures. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow and little change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and warmer today. Fair tomorrow followed by increasing cloudiness and little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair in the south portion and considerable cloudiness in the north portion and warmer today. Fair tomorrow followed by increasing cloudiness and little change in temperature.

Winds—Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds, mostly easterly north of Cape Ann, and gentle to moderate easterly winds from Cape Ann southward becoming fresh by afternoon. Fair weather with good visibility today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate easterly winds over the extreme north portion and fresh to strong winds, mostly northeast, over the central and south portions. Increasing cloudiness today followed by occasional rain over the extreme south portion today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	59	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	58	82	New York	55	72
Denver	68	88	Norfolk	66	76
Kansas City	74	88	Philadelphia	56	72
Los Angeles	60	74	St. Louis	62	87
Miami	76	87	San Francisco	54	65
Minneapolis	58	83	Washington	56	76

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., September 20.
B—Maximum for previous twenty four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:30 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:55 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:18 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Monday, 12:41 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:16 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:14 p. m.

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U. S. Urged to Push Means To Ease Defense Joblessness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—More effective measures to prevent "defense unemployment," both now and after the war, are being urged on the Government.

Citing the predictions of Leon Henderson that as many as 2,000,000 workers might be out of jobs because of civilian production cuts, Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, Chairman of the House Committee of Defense Migration, declared today that the Government can and must avert preventable layoffs.

"Unnecessary unemployment is a blow to national morale and to our ultimate defenses," he said, "and must be prevented through wise planning and foresight."

At the same time, Albert W. Hawkes, speaking as President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is appealing to the Administration to curtail rigorously non-defense expenditures so that private industry will not be able to provide the backlog of private employment when the emergency is over.

Serious Internal Conditions

"Every effort is now being expended in the interest of more rapid production of defense goods, but serious curtailments of civilian production are in evidence," Mr. Hawkes pointed out. "In our zeal to accomplish the maximum production of all things necessary for the defense and safety of the American people, we should never lose sight of the necessity to maintain every possible production of things needed in our civil life, and we should remember when defense production is no longer needed we must rely upon this production of civilian things to give employment to the great masses of people released from the Army, Navy and war materials industries.

"This is so important that I urge all American citizens to ask themselves this question: What will it profit us to defeat all external aggressors and to maintain in name only the spirit of democracy, if when the war period is over democracy is consumed and destroyed by internal conditions?

"I ask every citizen to remember that enforced unemployment leads to Government relief. Government relief certainly does not improve the moral fiber of its citizens. And this relief, long continued, leads to bankruptcy. General unemployment, if long enough continued, leads to a dissatisfied people. Bankruptcy and a dissatisfied people destroy unity—and these are all the hand-maidens of dictatorship. History and present experience support these statements.

"To protect us from future economic strains, we should determine right now what part of our public works programs should be continued—and what part postponed. Postponement of unnecessary work right now serves two purposes: (1) It reduces immediate non-defense expenditures; and (2) it will help to provide a backlog when needed for future employment.

"Our citizens should press their representatives to reduce immediately all less-essential expenditures and accomplish maximum efficiency in all necessary expenditures, if we would later avoid the difficult task of trying to balance the budget through an over-taxation plan which, in the end, will not produce the money because it 'kills the goose that lays the golden egg.'"

Public Hearings in Detroit

Recognizing that some unemployment in the midst of boom appeared to be the inevitable result of defense dislocations, Representative Tolan announced that his special committee would open public hearings in Detroit next Tuesday to deal specifically with the problem arising in the automobile industry.

"The committee is going to Detroit," he said, "to probe the question of automobile production and the consequent unemployment expected. A serious situation is arising. If some of the anticipated unemployment can be averted and if plans can be laid now for alleviating what layoffs are necessary, through training programs with pay, through the channeling of workers to other jobs and through other means, much unnecessary migration can be prevented. That is the concern of our committee. It is a matter of gravest national import.

"We have asked Leon Henderson to explain his estimates of material shortages which he contends make mandatory, in the defense interest, the already announced production cuts.

"Representatives of the major automobile producers in the Detroit area will be called upon to answer questions as to the means by which they plan to gear defense production.

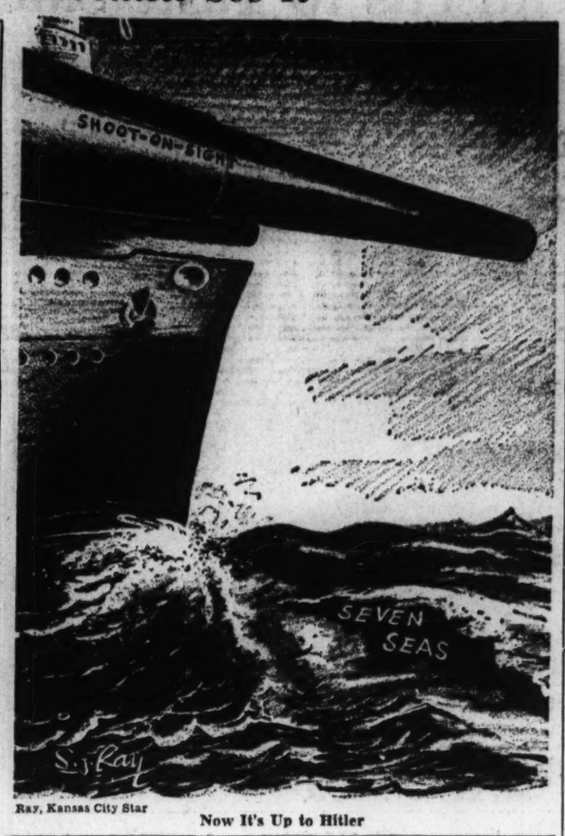
"Representatives of the labor division of the Office of Production Management will be asked to present their programs for facilitating the transition.

"Always the focus will be: 'How many men must be temporarily laid off? What can be done to meet their needs?' No effort must be spared to prevent the hardship of unnecessary migration."

In speaking in Detroit yesterday Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., urged the Office of Production Management to speed up its spending in an effort to avoid disastrous unemployment during the transfer of workers to defense jobs.

As Mid-West Cartoonists See It

Carlisle, Des Moines Register
William Tell Saving His Country From Inflation



Ray, Kansas City Star
Now It's Up to Hitler

Thomas, Detroit News
In the Kaiser's Footsteps

La Guardia Warns Cities to Prepare To Safeguard Civilian Populations

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20 (AP)—It will take a year and a half to equip the Nation for adequate protection of its civilian population against possibility of attack by a foreign power, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York asserted.

The Director of Civilian Defense said preparations primarily are a responsibility of municipalities, which, he said, must plan also to meet financial problems that will follow the present emergency.

"An auxiliary fire-fighting force three to five times the normal personnel will be needed, on the basis of England's experience," he told the Cleveland Citizens League.

Mr. La Guardia announced he would seek a congressional appropriation "running into eight figures" to provide auxiliary equipment. This would include fire-fighting, air-raid, and medical supplies to augment those available to local governments.

Mr. La Guardia appealed to former President Hoover to conform to Mr. Hoover's own definition of a good American. Mr. La Guardia quoted Mr. Hoover addressing the American Legion on Sept. 20, 1937, as saying: "One of our best American traditions is the exclusion of all political partisanship from the foreign relations of our country . . . to maintain peace is as dynamic in its requirements as conduct of war. We cannot say 'let there be peace' and then go about our business. The striving for peace and the building of good will are not enough to preserve peace in the troubled world of today."

Mr. La Guardia then referred to speeches by Charles A. Lindbergh, including his recent address at Des Moines, Iowa.

Wofford Courses Geared to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Freshmen arriving in Spartanburg from out of town are finding a different Wofford College from the one other first-year men have found in the past two decades.

"Plebes" at the Methodist institution are discovering that Wofford activities are now geared to ultimate efficiency in national defense. The R. O. T. C., has the largest enrollment in its entire history. These "greenies" will also quickly become cognizant of the fact that Wofford seniors are in big demand by the United States Marine Corps, Navy and Air Corps, as officer material and that seniors are genuinely concerned about the part they will be called on to play in the present national defense effort.

New arrivals will further become quickly attuned to Wofford's new status as an aerial training segment. The school now has, for the first time, four complete courses in aviation which will fit its graduates as instructors in civilian pilot training programs. Approximately 40 Wofford men are engaged in flying activities.

OPM Held Key In Jobs Change-Over

DETROIT, Sept. 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said here today that the failure of the office of Production Management to spend money already appropriated by Congress was responsible for much of the worry of workmen who face unemployment during the change-over from automobile to defense production.

Mr. Morgenthau said in an interview here today the men "didn't understand why provision is not made to give them other jobs when automobile production ends."

"Somebody in the OPM should explain to working men and women," Mr. Morgenthau declared. "The money is there to pay, and it is up to the OPM. There must be and should be work for these skilled people. They did not question the necessity of the change-over or its purpose, but wanted to know what they were going to do in the meantime."

Parent-Teacher Groups to Mobilize For Safety of Children on Highways

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, noting a tremendous rise in children fatalities in traffic accidents, has called upon its 2,500,000 members to mobilize for safety.

A new 56-page safety manual was sent to the 28,000 Parent-Teacher Associations from coast to coast for guidance in prosecuting the campaign through regional conferences, study courses and community activities.

"This is our reply to President Roosevelt, who has proclaimed a safety campaign to be vital to national defense," declared Miss Marion Telford, Chairman of the Congress Safety Committee, who added:

"Since the Nation's safety is actually a community problem and each Parent-Teacher Association is concerned with its own community, this is in large measure our responsibility.

"In addition, while traffic deaths in 1941 have increased 17 per cent; the increase in the pre-school age group up to four years has increased 33 per cent—tht largest increase of all age groups."

Miss Trelford said since the safety problem had been aggravated by the defense emergency, the Congress' program would be intensified in accordance with "the techniques and procedures which our experience has proved to be best."

For example, she said, the manual urges that the P. T. A. appoint committees to collect data on the most hazardous places for drivers and pedestrians in a 30-mile radius of the meeting place of the association. At meetings, each of these locations will be named and hazards specifically described.

"This technique will be applied most vigorously," Miss Telford said, because the Federal Public Roads Administration estimated 91 per cent of motor vehicle trips are under 30 miles from home.

Prices and Your Purse: Corn Flakes, Crackers Drop

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 20

Want to know how you can eat cheaply in these days of mounting food prices?

Eat macaroni, corn flakes, soda crackers, apples, fresh green beans and sweet potatoes.

Those were the six out of 54 items watched by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that are selling at lower prices than they were a year ago.

The Word for It

Are Americans getting cleaner, or what? Consumption of fats and oils used primarily in soap, chiefly inedible tallow and greases, palm oil and coconut oil jumped way up during the last six months.

"This remarkable increase in consumption," said the Department of Agriculture phlegmatically, "is believed to have been the result, at least in part, of widespread inventory accumulation of finished goods by large distributors and consumers." In other words—hoarding.

When Winter Comes

The Office of Price Administration put a ceiling on ethyl alcohol this week, because supplies are no longer ample to satisfy defense needs and furnish anti-freeze for civilian autos this winter. Though the ceiling applies only to transactions in quantities of 500 gallons or more, Leon Henderson, OPA chief, announced he will keep a "careful watch" even on small transactions between the motorist and his filling station or garage.

Bread Budget

Bread may be standardized as to size and variety of loaves as the result of a study just launched by the Federal Trade Commission. Besides looking into the possibility of selling bread in fewer kinds of loaves, the Commission will study the feasibility of selling second-day and second-quality bread, of fewer deliveries from bakeries to stores, and of eliminating prizes and premiums.

Aim will be to keep bread prices down, particularly for the low-income consumer.

Cranberry Crop

Cranberries will be plentiful this year. In Massachusetts, the crop is 30 per cent larger than usual, according to the Department of Agriculture.

But there won't be so much to eat them with. Turkey prices at the last recording were highest in 18 years. Cold storage stocks were 39 per cent less than a year ago.

Food Centers

Country schools will become food centers for their communities under a program initiated by the Rural Electrification Administration.

In a well-equipped center there will be a hot plate and refrigerator to serve school lunches, dehydrating equipment for processing fruits and vegetables; and a mill for grinding whole-grain flour and cereals for the community.

Cork Project

American "Ferdinands" may someday have cork trees of their own to sit under.

From acorns of the Mediterranean cork oak, the Department of Agriculture has decided to try to raise trees in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Hens Gave Double Value And Only Customer Knew

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 20 (AP) A Gastonia man bought a dozen eggs for the regular price. Every egg had a double yolk. He went back several days later and bought another dozen. One hen had slipped this time but he got 11 double yolks.

Then the grocer got wise and increased the price on all eggs the "double yolk" farmer turned in. The farmer did not know he had such potent hens.

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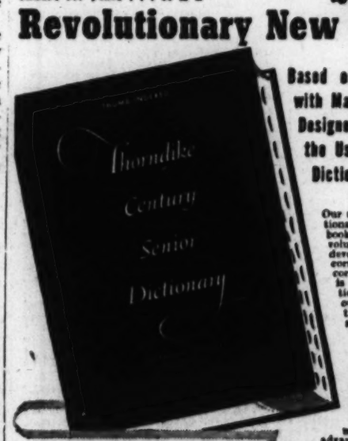

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Battleship Massachusetts to Taste Salt Water Tuesday in Quincy Launching

State Lists Scholarship Aid to Pupils

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"We'd like to send Jim to college, but we can't afford it," say Jim's father and mother. They do not know that Jim's high school has two scholarship funds available. Jim does not know it either, but Harry, his neighbor, knows it because the Principal said to him the other day, "I think you'd better get ready for the Clover Vale Memorial Scholarship, if you're still thinking of going to Yale."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, according to a list of scholarships, recently compiled by Herbert A. Dallas of the State's Rehabilitation Section of the Department of Education, can boast of more than 300 opportunities for financial assistance to high school students seeking higher education. Unfortunately the cost of printing the survey has thus far prevented the State from distributing a copy of it to the students themselves. Any parent, however, may read it in the office of his local high school principal or superintendent of schools.

Places Listed

The cities and towns throughout the State are alphabetically listed in the report. The Abington Woman's Club, to mention the first on the list, gives a yearly scholarship amounting to $100, to a member of the senior class of the Abington High School. The Elks Loan Fund for Higher Education, in Adams, lends up to $200 a year, to be repaid "on word of honor only." A girl in the senior class of a high school in Lawrance, Methuen, Andover or North Andover, may obtain her first year's tuition in a higher institution by applying to the College Club of Lawrence, which makes $250 a year available for this purpose.

The Edwards Scholarship Fund "for deserving and ambitious young men and women" who are residents of Boston began last year. The sum available will be approximately $30,000, with a limit of $1,000 to any one student in a school year. Assistance is not given for more than six years, and beneficiaries are expected to repay loans when financially able to do so. The well known Charles Hayden Foundation offers a variety of scholarships.

There is the Anna Judson George Scholarship for Excellence in English, for the graduating class of the Brighton High School. The English High School lists eight scholarships in varying amounts from income on $1,000 to income on $25,000; the Girls' High School seven scholarships; the Girls' Latin School six; and the Public Latin School seven. At the Hyde Park High School "worthy and deserving graduates" may obtain college tuition fee from the Doctor Joseph R. and Florence E. Price Scholarship Fund, which makes available yearly the income on $30,000.

Cape Cod Students

Cape Cod has a scholarship for persons over high school age who are residents of the Cape and were born in one of its 15 towns. All through the State they are to be found: Concord has its Anna M. Holland Fund. Falmouth has $600 a year available for graduates of its Lawrence High School; woods Hole $100 a year for graduates of the same school who reside at Woods Hole. Foxborough offers five scholarships, Lexington seven, and New Bedford ten, beginning with American Legion Scholarships and ending with the Carriers' Scholarship awarded by the Standard-Times.

State-wide scholarships, according to Chapter 263, Acts and Resolves of 1930, as amended by Chapter 428, Acts of 1938, can be obtained by residents of Massachusetts between 16 and 21 years of age, whose father or mother died in action or as a result of service in the World War. There are county scholarships such as that in Barnstable—the Henry T. Wing Memorial Scholarship at Harvard University, for which the yearly income from a fund of $10,000 is available.

"This is the time to be getting ready for next year," Mr. Dallas remarked when interviewed on the subject, and the scholarships are awarded in the spring. One must not wait until the high school course is completed. If more people, he added, were familiar with the good done by the scholarship funds, they would leave their money for that purpose.

In his foreword to the survey Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, points out a need not yet filled, for assistance to outstanding boys and girls unable to complete their high school training.

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Fay

Bay State Governor Sells Defense Stamps

Miss Winifred Minkle of West Roxbury received a thrill Friday when she walked up to the Treasury House on Boston Common to buy a defense stamp and found Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts smilingly waiting to sell her one. The Governor devoted part of a busy day to promoting the sale of stamps in the interest of national defense. He is shown above making the sale with Miss Sally Stevens and Miss Virginia Manness of the Treasury House staff looking on.

Million Private Autos Still Run in Britain

Notwithstanding drastic restrictions on gasoline consumption in Great Britain, and other adverse factors, it is estimated that about 1,000,000 private automobiles are still operating in that country, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

In addition to these, there are about 580,000 commercial vehicles, busses and taxicabs. Available data indicate that since the beginning of the war nearly 750,000 motor vehicles of all types have been withdrawn from civilian motoring, the majority having been absorbed by the military forces.

Normally, nearly 300,000 new motor vehicles of all classes are put into service annually in the United Kingdom. The war has, of course, entirely changed this picture, and vehicles now running are expected to funetion for a much longer period than they would under ordinary circumstances.

An outstanding feature of the current year in the British automotive trade has been the striking rise in prices of second-hand cars. The low horsepower British makes particularly are in demand.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Artificial Butter

Artificial butter is being produced in expanding volume in Japan, although prior to 1930, it was negligible. At present the production is believed to be considerably in excess of the natural product. The bulk of the synthetic butter produced in Japan is manufactured in Tokyo. The better grades are made from vegetable oils, soya bean being the one chiefly employed, followed by peanut, cottonseed, and coconut. The second grade is made of various fish oils, mostly sardine. Some butter is said to have been produced from whale oil, but the success of this venture is doubtful because of the markedly unpleasant odor from whale products.

Industry in Palestine

Repercussions of the war have necessitated radical modifications in Palestine's industrial set-up. Existing factories in many cases have switched their activities to entirely new lines of production, while a number of new plants have been established.

New industries include the manufacture of steel castings, tool steel and implements, upper leather, brick, canning, and the extraction of tin from scrap metal. Experts from the former diamond centers of Antwerp and Amsterdam, have introduced diamond cutting and polishing into Palestine, working chiefly for the American market.

Big Catchup Order For South Boston

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—The Globe Grocery Company of South Boston, Mass., has received from the Army a $26,775 order for tomato catchup, officials of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot announced yesterday.

The Globe company's order was part of an Army purchase of more than 41,000,000 cans of vegetables at a cost of $4,451,017.48. The purchase, one of the largest for canned vegetables ever made by the Army, covered corn, peas, tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, pumpkin, beets, sauerkraut, tomato juice and tomota catchup.

Contracts provide for future delivery of most of the vegetables, the goods to be stored in contractors' warehouses pending requisition by the Quartermaster Corps.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Warship Nearly Year Ahead of Schedule

Uncle Sam's most modern "battlewagon"—the Massachusetts—will be given her first "taste" of salt water at 12:45 p. m. next Tuesday at launching ceremonies at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass.

Nearly a year ahead of schedule, the 35,000-ton, 704-foot battleship will cost close to $75,000,000 by the time she is fully equipped and commissioned as the nineteenth capital ship of the American Navy.

Sponsor for the Massachusetts—sixth American warship to bear the name—will be Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, wife of a former Secretary of the Navy, who is a direct descendant of John Adams, second President of the United States. The Navy Department was established by Congress during the administration of President Adams.

Admittedly one of the most powerful warships ever constructed, the Massachusetts is the fourth of a group of six 35,000-ton battleships to come off the building ways. The first three to be launched were the North Carolina, Washington, and South Dakota, first additions to the capital ship strength of the United States since 1923. The first two are already in commission, and the South Dakota was launched June 7.

In fact, the North Carolina, only a few days ago, fired what is said to be the greatest salvo ever loosed by a battleship during firing tests.

The main battery of the new Massachusetts will be nine 16-inch guns in three turrets. Also slated for the Massachusetts will be 20 five-inch guns, in secondary batteries, so designed that they may be fired at aircraft or surface targets.

Built without port holes to save building time and add structural strength, the Massachusetts will have a designed speed of more than 27 knots. The older battleships have a speed of 21 knots or less.

Guns of the new group of battleships will throw a shell of about 2,300 pounds, instead of the 2,100 pounders of the older ships, and have a range of more than 25,000 yards. Much about the ship is secret, but it is learned that watertight doors on her sides are intended for under-water protection against sinking by torpedoes.

Measurements of the battleship, the keel of which was laid July 20, 1939, include: length, 704 feet; beam, 108 feet; draft, 36 feet; displacement, 35,000 tons, and horsepower of 115,000. Fuel will be oil.

Warren, R. I., Witnesses Minesweeper Launching

The minesweeper Ideal, latest addition to the auxiliary units of the Navy's Atlantic Fleet, slid down the ways of the Warren Boat Yard, Warren, R. I., at noon today.

Oil Tanker Puts to Sea In Load Test

With the cargo tanks filled with water to permit trial tests under "loaded" conditions, the new 7,474-gross ton oil tanker Sinclair Rubeline sailed from Boston's lower harbor yesterday for official trials in Massachusetts Bay.

Capt. Joseph Kemp, famed trial skipper, was on the bridge of the new tanker when she left yesterday morning. The vessel was put through brief tests last Monday on the short trip to permit calibration of the compasses and navigational instruments, and was then drydocked for cleaning of the hull and final painting.

The vessel, which measures 452.6 feet long is expected to return to Boston Harbor about midnight and drop anchor on East Boston flats. Plans are being made to deliver the vessel to the owners, the Sinclair Oil Company, tomorrow.

Built at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, the vessel is one of four of the same size building at Quincy. It is expected she will sail directly for Southern oil-loading ports upon being delivered to the owners.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
3.30 WRUL 11.79, 15.35mc

For Monday, Sept. 22

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Sept. 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW. 6.04mc. (49.6m.); 15.35mc. (19.5m.). Christian Science Program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Sept. 22

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc) and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Spanish lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.73mc-25.6m)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Howard Ropa, songs; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Matinee in Rhythm; "Music of the Americas."
7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page; dance music.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Melody Time"; Johnny Long's Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Deep River Boys."
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, songs; Reflections in Rhythm.

For Sunday, Sept. 14

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Albanian Good-will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-will Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Music.
5 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.58mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Silver Strings"; Roy Shield's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Tapestry Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News Room of the Air; "Freedom's People."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Raposo, pianists; "Musical Courier"; Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Treasure Trail of Song.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; "These Four Men," drama.

Today on Short Waves

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—5.55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.
BERLIN—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
LONDON—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
BERLIN—8:15 p. m.—Musical Entertainment, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
MOSCOW—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
LONDON—9:00 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
TOKYO—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
BERLIN—9:10 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
LONDON—10:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
MOSCOW—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
ROME—10:30 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2ROM, 15.10 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.
LONDON—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
BERLIN—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 21

Sydney, N. S. W.—5.55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:20 p. m.—News in English; Polk Songs, HAT4, 9.13 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Music, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
BERLIN—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Sydney, N. S. W.—5.55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.
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MOSCOW—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
ROME—10:30 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2ROM, 15.10 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.
LONDON—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
BERLIN—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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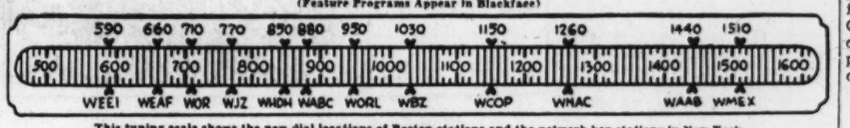
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal; speakers	News; "Reflections"	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15		Treasury quiz	Walter Kidder, songs	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	"Call to Youth"	Sports; "Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music; 'Monitor Views the News'
12:45	Circle		"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Bulletin"; talk		"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	"Brush Creek Follies"; variety	"What's on the Air?"; News Service	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Voice and organ	Organ Concert
1:45		"Rhythm Time"		Baseball interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	N. E. Grange Chorus, Springfield	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Pied Piper Presents"
2:15		Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	baseball game	"Pied Piper Presents"
2:30	"On Parade"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	Football game	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	baseball game	Five Star News
3:00	Football game	Howard Ropa, songs	"Campus Capers"; music	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Sports and Music
3:15	Football Game	"Indiana Indigo"; music	Patti Chapin, songs	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Football game	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Sports and Music
3:45	Football game		"Golden Melodies"	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Football game	Sport program	Oil pipeline dedication;	20th Century Serenade;	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Football game	Club Matinee; variety	talks	20th Century Serenade"	"Melodies" recorded
4:30	Football game	Club Matinee; variety	"A Boy, a Girl, and a Band"; soloists; orch.	Series Scrapbook	"The Prairie Pals"
4:45	Football game	Club Matinee; variety		"I'll Find My Way"	"The Prairie Pals"
5:00	"N. E. to the Colors"; speakers	Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade	"From New England to You"; talks	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15				Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade	Sports Comments; Business drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	B. Goodman's Orch.			Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude; Music; Sports Digest	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; scores		Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Elmer Davis, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"What Burns You Up?"; comedy quiz	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth";	Shining Hour"; music,
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	sketches; sports	First Piano Quartet
7:30	Columbia Concert	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
7:45	Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendesvous	"Inside of Sports"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band";	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Round Table: "Would
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama; popular music	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Westover Field	America's Entrance in
8:30	City Desk; drama	"Bishop and the Gargoyle"; drama	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	"Hawaii Calls"; native orchestra; soloists	War Cause Totalitarianism Here?"
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis				
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service	cal Album; Paganini's
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	"America Preferred";	Violin Concerto in D
9:45	"Saturday Night	Fritz Kitzinger, cond.	Orchestra	Essie Pinza; orchestra	and Capriccio
10:00	Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony,	"Grand Ole Opry"	Chicagoland Concert;	Five Star News
10:15	Address, Sen. Nye	Fritz Kitzinger, cond.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Golfers' forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	Postmaster Gen. Frank	Marion Claire, soprano;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	C. Walker, talk	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; network	News; Music	News Service	Recorded program	"Dance Digest"
11:15	dance music	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Network dance	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	"Defense for America";	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	speakers; music	vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Willner, organist	European News; Music	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	"Uncle Elmer's Song	Piano Trio	Weather Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Circle"	News; Weather	News Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45		"Tone Pictures"		"Melody Market"	
9:00	The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestral program
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld,	Bus"; children's program	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air,	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air,	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner";
10:45	Wings Over Jordan,	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; Library of	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15	Congress Concert;	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ,
11:30	Budapest String	"Ridin' the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Quartet	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; Weather	Andrini Continentales	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano Parade	"I am an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall; String	"Freedom's People";	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45	Choir and organ	Symphony; J. Peeree	Negro program	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall; String	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Week on the Air	Symphony; J. Peeree	Religious program	Dick Barrie's Orchestra;	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Syncopation Piece	News Room of the Air	"World Is Yours' drama;	"Cotton Tops"; quartet;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Current Situation"	News Room of the Air	"Pompeii Lives Again"	"Cafe Continental"	baritone
2:00	Nutrition in	"Hidden History";	British refugee children	Hollywood Reporter	"Just Quote Me"; verse
2:15	Learning"; forum	Pierre Pelot; talks	relay	Children's Church	and concert music
2:30	News; Rosh Hashanah Program	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table: "Farmers and Defense"	Sonny James's Orchestra	Christian Science Program; talk; music
2:45		"Tapestry Musicale"		Rimac's Orchestra	
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony,	Joseph Marais' "African Trek"; music	Harpsichord ensemble	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Sir Thomas	Reiser piano team	H. V. Kaltenborn	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Beecham, conductor	Reiser piano team	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Variety Show, Savannah	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45		"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Ordinance Depot	Sports Matinee	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	Walter Gross's Or.	National Vespers	NBC String Symphony	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Songs of the Range"
4:15	Walter Gross's Or.	National Vespers	NBC String Symphony	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Salon orchestra
4:30	"Spirit of '41"	News; Concert Hall of	Rosh Hashanah program	Amateur program anni-	"Uncle Bill"; talk
4:45	"Spirit of '41"	the Air	speakers	versary; talks	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:00	Family Hour; D.	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	"This Is Fort Dix";	"Brass Hats"; orchestra
5:15	Taylor; G. Swarthout; K. Graham	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	edy drama	variety program	Studio speaker
5:30		"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Roddy Powell's Orchestra	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer's news	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Grenadier Guards Band,	News; Baseball scores,
6:15	popular music	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	from Toronto	"Plan E"; talk
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	Sports Digest; Music	News Service	Comment from Cairo	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Edward Tomlinson	Baseball News	Comment from Java	Religious program
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"These Four Men";	"Contact"; Dave Elman's	"Defense Varieties"; Al
7:15	Screen home talks	News from Europe	drama, "Adolf Hitler"	column	Siartita's Orchestra
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Bob Mc-	News Service; Dance	Central Baptist Church
7:45	World News Tonight	Dance Hour; recordings	Grew's Orchestra	Invitation to Waltz	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Andre Kostelanetz	Blue Echoes"; Roy	Edgar Bergen; W. C.	American Forum; "Shall	C. Hageman
8:15	Or.; R. Bonelli	Shield's Orchestra	Fields; comedy; orch.	U. S. Maintain Freedom	Central Baptist Church
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	of the Seas";	"We Believe in Our
8:45	jury; E. Davis	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	Charlie Aitch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Community"
9:00	Summer Hour;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Eleanor Steber;	"The Parker Family";	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album";
9:30	Lanny Ross; M.	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Wilson, conductor	Bill Sterns' Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children";	Bert Hirsch Presents;
10:15	It"; quiz program,	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	drama; talk	orchestra and soloists,
10:30	News; weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Studio 9"; variety pro-	Bob Calloway's "Quizzi-	Five Star News
10:45	Talk; music	J. Anthony, director	gram music	cale"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Sammy Watkin's Orch.	Army Recruiting Prgrm
11:15	Blue Barron's Or.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Sammy Watkin's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	Want"; recordings	"At Our House"; popular	"Answering You' British	"Dance Digest"
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	orchestra; soloists	Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:00	'Man I Married'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Don Artiste"; music	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons";	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs";	"Melody Strings"	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister," sk.	"Treasury Quiz"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	At the Big Is Bent	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Tango orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Telegraphic report, first	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30	Pletcher Wiley	'Into the Night"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	game, Brooklyn-Phila-	Organ and vocalist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	delphia doubleheader	Five Star News
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	from Philadelphia	Sports and Music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Brooklyn-Philadelphia	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light";	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Deutsch's Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Army maneuvers	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Recorded music	John Khey, organist
4:45	"Radio Service"	Army maneuvers; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's music	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15

Next Week Expected to Bring End of the Coakley Impeachment Trial

Leaders Assail Lindbergh For Raising Religious Issue

Representatives of churches, business, institutions of learning, and public officials today denounced Charles A. Lindbergh's injection of the religious issue into his recent speeches as "unpatriotic and un-American," stating the debate on American foreign policy is an American issue "and not Jewish, Protestant or Catholic" issue.

The statement signed by 64 persons representing every shade of public opinion in Greater Boston declared that the principal concern of Americans today is "the creation of a united peoples prepared for any and all calls that may be made upon them" and that "Mr. Lindbergh's tendency to create divisive sentiment" demanded quick condemnation.

The group of signers said that while Mr. Lindbergh held the American right to free speech, he had raised a false issue in stating that the Jews were influencing America's course toward war. The statement said in this connection:

"There is no evidence to support the charge made by Colonel Lindbergh, who bases his reasoning on the unfair assumption that American Jews seek American entry into the war because Jews have a right to despise Hitlerism. The great majority of Americans themselves realize that America cannot survive as a democracy unless Nazism is destroyed.

"If and when the United States takes further action in the present war situation, it will be because American self-interest so dictates and the American people decide to do so."

The signers of the statement included many Harvard University professors, publishers, members of the clergy and representative Boston businessmen.

Hub–Philadelphia New Trains Soon

A new round-trip train service between Boston and Philadelphia through the addition of two overnight trains will be introduced to New Englanders by the New Haven Railroad on Sunday, Sept. 28. The new train from Boston to Philadelphia will be known as "The Quaker" and the one from Philadelphia to Boston as "The New Englander."

The Quaker will leave the South Station nightly except Saturdays at 11:55 p. m., featuring through sleeping cars and coaches to Pennsylvania Station in New York, and to Philadelphia. In the opposite direction, "The New Englander" will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 12:20 a. m., arriving in Boston at 7:45 a. m.

U. S. Forest Service

Salvaged Hurricane Timber

Red spruce is still King among paper producing trees. Closeup of pulpwood pile containing approximately 2,300 cords of hurricane-felled red spruce cut on Osceola Brook timber sale area during winter of 1938-1939.

Salvaged Hurricane Timber Fills Needs

New England has salvaged 1,250,000,000 feet of hurricane timber at a time when defense needs have sharply stepped up demands for lumber for cantonments, naval stations, shipping and housing, Government officials in Boston announced today. It is just three years since the hurricane roared up the New England coast.

Government aid subsidized salvage of about 650,000,000 feet; the rest has come through development by private interests, they said.

The success story of how New England accomplished the task of recovery is best told by J. F. Campbell, Director of the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration, a subsidiary of the old Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. His account shows co-operation between agriculture, business and Government.

"The task of reducing fire hazards was completed on June 30, this year," Mr. Campbell said. "Completed by WPA, CCC and the United States Forest Service, local aid, and a $5,000,000 appropriation from Congress. Specifications for the cleanup job were set up after the hurricane by a conference of local, State and Federal officials.

Salvaging Timber

"The big story, however, is in the salvaging of the timber," he continued. "With money lent to the FSCC by a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, we leased ponds and dry sites for storing lumber and logs. It was our original plan to store the logs for five years, but insufficient wet storage sites—necessary to protect the logs from insects and fungi—compelled sawing of the lumber as fast as possible.

"Farmers were paid an average of $11.85 a thousand feet. Ninety per cent of the price was paid immediately; the balance was withheld for operating costs and to pay the 3 per cent interest on the RFC loan."

"What is the possibility of the farmer's getting back their 10 per cent?" he was asked. "If prices rise to the 1918 level," he answered, "the farmers will probably recover the 10 per cent. With Leon Henderson in Washington sitting on prices, however, I doubt they will climb that high."

12,000 Farmers

Getting on with his story, he said, "About 12,000 farmers signed agreements of sale. Of course, we didn't get all of the timber. That was impossible, and we also found private industry was salvaging timber.

"We faced several knotty problems on the job," he went on, "but most of these were solved with the help of an advisory committee of lumbermen who have given freely of their time and services. Many of them have come from long distances to attend the conferences I have called on some of the problems."

He telescoped the problems presented by disposal of the timber and lumber. "After advertising and negotiations, a contract of sale was drawn between the Timber Salvage Administration and a corporation with headquarters in Boston. At the end of the four years set forth in the contract, all the lumber salvaged should be sold. Already, 88,000,000 feet have been sold.

Aids Defense Needs

"Defense needs have accelerated the lumber sales. A survey sent out a short time ago showed that 75 per cent of the lumber was directly or indirectly going into defense needs or industry. Devens, Rhode Island's naval station at Quonset Point, the Manchester, N. H., airport, all have been built at least in part by hurricane timber. Lumber has been sold as far west as Cleveland, as far south as the Potomac.

"The Government was unable to sell directly to other Federal agencies because it would have had to go into the finishing business. Specifications for the various jobs seldom conformed with the lumber on hand.

"From a conservation viewpoint, the hurricane is still a disaster. It will be years before new trees grow to replace the timber blown down by the hurricane. Seven to 10 years must pass before the elements will reduce the fire hazard situation to normal.

"Many a New England town, its economy built up around the pay roll of a sawmill in its vicinity, has lost a large part of the backlog of raw materials it ordinarily maintains.

Much Timber Stored

"The gap between the hurricane-caused loss and the growth of new timber has been materially cut down, however, by salvaging timber and storing it in ponds and dry sites around New England. They will have that to feed on for the next three years at least."

The hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938, tossed two jobs with one objective into the laps of the New Englanders. One job was the salvage of the timber blown down by the hurricane; the other was immediate elimination of fire hazards it created. Both these had to be accomplished with one aim, the reduction of the economic loss suffered by the Nation when the hurricane hit the Northeast.

No greater catastrophe probably ever struck New England, but today it would take an airplane ride to find more than casual reminders of the disaster. Seldom does the motorist today see evidence of the winds that tumbled trees and houses like a sickle cutting through wheat. An occasional shack not yet torn apart for firewood, a valley of stumps serving as filler. These are the more harsh reminders.

Little Evidence Left

Today a motorist is more likely to see one of the 250 ponds throughout New England now used as storage for salvaged logs, or one of the more than 500 "dry sites" where logs are piled waiting for the sawmill. He may even pass a stand of lumber, for under Government supervision 400,000,000 board feet of logs has gone through the sawmill.

Today a motorist may pass a military reservation, see cantonments partially built with that lumber. Or he may be working in an industry producing goods for overseas allies of the United States. Then he may see those goods packed in boxes made of hurricane lumber. Perhaps he has just built a house, and it is quite possible that his walls were part of the forest that bowed before the hurricane.

Maine Forest Fire Bursts Out Afresh

SOUTH BERWICK, Maine, Sept. 20 (AP)—Southern Maine's worst forest fire in years, which already had seared 5,000 acres of pinelands in the Berwicks, burst into new flames behind stiff northeast winds.

As the Berwick fire—one of three raging in southern York County—grew to greater proportions, State Fire Commissioner Raymond Rendall called on soldiers from Portland, CCC youths from Salisbury, Mass., factory workers and high school students in the area to augment an army of 500 Maine and New Hampshire fire fighters battling the wall of flame.

Francis E. Webster

The Rev. Francis E. Webster, vicar of the Old North Church of Boston, who passed on yesterday at his home, served for 29 years as rector of Christ Church in Waltham, Mass., and for 35 years as secretary of the Massachusetts Episcopal Diocesan convention. He had been vicar of the Old North Church since 1930.

High Bay State Supplementary Budget

The Massachusetts Senate impeachment trial of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley is expected to come to an end next week.

After 17 days of trial sessions, the case appears completed except for the remainder of the prosecution's cross-examination of the Councilor, testimony of a few more witnesses, and the closing arguments of opposing counsel. The latter summations are expected to take at least two days.

Senate leaders are now discussing whether the Legislature shall go into regular sessions immediately after the court decision or recess for a week or so.

The Legislature has at least two additional weeks' regular work before it can prorogue for the year.

It is understood Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R), of Melrose, President of the Senate and presiding officer at the trial, favors the Legislature immediately cleaning up its regular business without a recess.

Regardless of when the Legislature resumes its regular business, it will have before it a high supplementary budget, it is reported, including substantial additional funds for the Massachusetts Committee on Safety, the civilian defense organization.

Although the Committee has received more than $500,000 thus far, J. W. Farley, Executive Director, has demanded more money. At present the budget figure contemplated is said to be close to $200,000. It may be higher before the budget is actually submitted.

In addition problems concerning State acquisition and improvement of the East Boston airport, construction of new piers in Boston, and elimination of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor must be solved. The House Committee on Ways and Means is reported ready to favor $2,000,000 for the airport program.

Governor's Plans?

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's indecision and silence on his own future plans is a political drag slowing down operation of the Republican "escalator" system of promotion. The slow-up is affecting Republican leaders from Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill to Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, candidate for Speaker of the House in 1943.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill, long a political colleague of Governor Saltonstall, is ready to jump into the gubernatorial fray if the Governor does not run for a third term. Such a move would be part of the "escalator system," so effective during the years when Republicans were in complete political control in Massachusetts.

The Lieutenant Governor opening would provide a spot for Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, House Speaker, in the 1942 campaign. Likewise, Representative King would be free to step into the Speakership, for which he already has sufficient pledges for election at the next Legislature's organization.

On the other hand, if the Governor decides to run for a third term, unprecedented since Massachusetts more than 20 years ago adopted biennial elections, Mr. Cahill probably will run for re-election. This would close up the advancement opportunity for Representative Herter and possibly for Representative King, despite his pledges.

What the Governor will do is unknown. Some of his close associates insist he will not run for a third term. Others say that he will seek another term if the United States enters the war. The latter statement appears accurate.

Another possibility is a campaign for United States Senator. Rumor has it that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, may enter active Army service and relinquish his Senatorial post. If he does, it is almost certain the Governor would run for the position.

The other alternative is retirement from politics after a 20-year career.

Mr. Long Criticized

State House circles report that Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is reaping a critical whirlwind for his ruling that tax abatements cannot be made public without consent of the person receiving the abatement.

Edgar M. Mills

Up and Down Beacon Hill

CRALO by Kenwood

100% new wool* in dyed-in-the-wool colors

Cralo blankets have all the qualities for which Kenwood blankets are nationally famous: firm weave, fluffy nap, live new wool*, and distinctive colors. Bound with 5-inch rayon satin. Colors: camel, claret, rose, green, cedar, blue, and peach. On sale, third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

66x84, $7.95 each
72x84, $8.95 each
80x90, $9.95 each

Stearns
BOSTON

*New wool, as defined by the U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939

for smartness in action

"Balance-in-Motion" Shoes

$11.75 pair

"Balanced" footwear is designed to fit your foot not only at rest, but also when you walk. It is balanced to improve your step, and to bring out its fullest beauty and your own inherent grace. Two of our exclusive pumps, with sanitized linings, are sketched. Shoe Salon, second floor.

"Darian" . . . a distinctive tie oxford in black suede with black lizard-grain calf or in brown suede with brown calfskin trimming.

"Lucerne" . . . a smart cross strap step-in pump in all-over black suede or all-over brown softex calf.

Stearns
BOSTON

In our Annual Fall Toiletries Sale
through September 27

Stearns bath foam
$1

Regularly $1.50. Six-ounce bottle. A few drops in the bath make a fragrant, refreshing foam. Gardenia, New England pine, heather bouquet, white lilac, peach blossom, lavender.

Street Floor

Stearns
BOSTON

the rugged beauty of British tweeds*

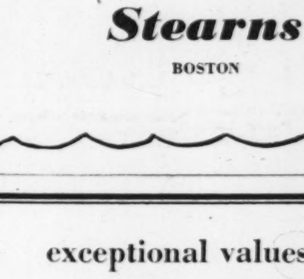
For town and country coats, suits, skirts and separate jackets, nothing surpasses the sturdy good looks of tweeds loomed in Great Britain. Exclusive patterns in houndstooth checks, plaids, herringbone and nubby weaves present a subtle blending of colors in browns, blues, greens, and grays. A few bolder colors. Second floor.

McCall Pattern 4395, 50c, requires 3¼ yards for size 16.

$5.00, $5.50, $6.00 yard

Stearns
BOSTON

*The majority are 100% new wool, as defined by the U. S. Labeling Act of 1939



"bloused-back" coiffure

One of a series of new shorter hair-dos is sketched above. This new smart coiffure gives a soft, brushed-up effect quite in keeping with the new Fall hats. And, of course, the correct foundation for a new coiffure is one of our exclusive permanent waves: lotion oil permanents at $15; cream oil permanents at $20; custom permanents at $30. Beauty Salon, tenth floor.

Consultation without obligation is one of our services

Stearns
BOSTON

exceptional values in
Irish linen kitchen towels
hemmed, ready for use

From our tested Irish sources, our own importation of glass and dish towels of the finest quality Irish linen, gay, colorful, and durable. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165. On sale, third floor.

"Typed Glass" Towels, $9.00 dozen
Green, gold, blue or red cotton stripes. Sizes 24 to 34.

Roller Towels, $1.30 each
Blue, gold, green, or red cotton stripes. Size 17 x 90.

Dish or Glass Toweling, 50c yard
Multi-color cotton striped borders. 17 inches wide.

Dish Towels, $5.40 dozen
Blue, gold, green or red cotton stripes. Size 17x 33.

Dish Towels, $7.50 dozen
Blue, gold, green or red cotton stripes. Size 17x 34.

Glass Towels, $5.40 dozen
Check design in blue, gold, green or red with colored cotton stripes. Size 17 x 33.

Stearns
BOSTON

Soviet's Marshal Timoshenko Trained in German Army Camp

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the Soviet Generals and other officers who are directing the defense of Russia against the invading Nazi legions were trained by Germans, or in German camps.

Outstanding among these is Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, now directing the defense of the Russian armies operating along the shores of the Black Sea. Marshal Timoshenko, according to information emanating from underground sources in the eastern occupied countries, received his later military training in a German Army camp and was a disciple of Gen. Werner von Blomberg, War Minister in the earlier days of the Nazi Government. His training by the Germans was the product of a Bolshevist German rapprochement of convenience in 1917 after many years of unfriendly relations between the two countries.

In 1917 when Russia came to terms with Germany after many years of strained relations, the Bolshevists were under no delusions as to the strength of their hold on Russia or the reasons for their success in Russia. Germany was considered a decidedly more hopeful field for Socialist development. Hence the desire of Bolshevist leaders to keep on good terms with Germany. Friendly relations with Germany made it possible to carry on flourishing Communist work underground.

The Germans, on their part, looked for military privileges, and got them. The Versailles Treaty had to be circumvented, since it forbade the development of a German Army. Russia was accessible and friendly, had inexhaustible supplies of practically all necessary materials and labor.

The Soviet Government granted a number of the great German armament and munitions firms the right to erect plants in specified Russian territory, the agreement being that production was to be exclusively for the Soviet Government. At the same time, the German Army was permitted to build military camps in various places such as Kama, Lipeck, and Lubersk.

In these camps German pilots, tank specialists and experts of all kinds were trained. Among the names of generals who saw long service here appear those of Schleicher, Hammerstein, Blomberg, Reichenau, Brauschitz, List, Keitel. A host of officers who saw service on the West front in 1940 got part of their schooling in these camps.

It was felt to be an admirable arrangement for both Germans and Russians. The Germans had the limitless Russian terrain for experimentation. The equipment cost them nothing, since it was supplied by the Soviet Government. One thing they did have to accept and that was the training of Russians along with their own men.

They did train Russians—large numbers of them. Many of these Russian Army men had considerable military experience in the first World War or in the revolutionary days. But they lacked technical training. Marshal Timoshenko, for example, was a son of a Ukrainian peasant. He was one of Marshal Semyon Budenny's men in the revolutionary war, commanded a division and later a cavalry corps. He has the reputation of being forceful and a thorough-going Bolshevik. He was in command of the Kiev district when Russia invaded Poland in 1939, and was rewarded with the title of "Liberator of the Western Ukraine." While in southeast Poland he had ample opportunity to study the working of the blitzkrieg tactics and plan his own way to meet them when the day came that he would find that task laid upon him.

Key City in Ukraine Campaign

Wide World

Capital of Rich Russian Area

Above: Preshchatik Street in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, which the German High Command claims has been captured. The city has a population of 850,000 and is the third largest in Russia. Below: The meeting place of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in Kiev.

Moslems Urged to Aid Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP)—The head of the Soviet Union's Central Mohammedan Administration, the Mufti Abdurakhman Rasulev, appealed to Mohammedans of the entire world today to rise "in the name of Islam" against the "devastation of fascism."

The Mufti appealed for "direct aid for the Red Army everywhere, at the rear or at the front. In the struggle of Mohammedans against fascism, which is annihilating religion and science, great and almighty Allah shall aid us Moslems."

The several million Mohammedans in the U. S. S. R., including the Tartars, are scattered in Crimea, the Volga region, the Ural Mountains, on the Kirghiz Steppes of Central Asia north of the Caspian Sea, in the Caucasus and elsewhere.

An appeal similar to that issued today was made by the head of the Greek Orthodox Church soon after the German invasion began.

Nazi Claims Challenged

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Strong doubt that the Germans have completed an encirclement move reported east of Kiev in the Ukraine was expressed today by a nauthoritative source.

This authority also scouted German claims that four Russian armies were in process of annihilation within the circle.

"On the basis of recent news," this source said, "the reports of German successes probably contain some truth." But, he added, it is strongly doubted whether the Nazi pincers have closed over so wide an area.

Russian sources were not inclined to consider the possible loss of Kiev as tragic.

"What many persons fail to realize," asserted one source, "is that the traditional Russian strategy is that of planned withdrawal.

"We might be obliged to give up Kiev, Leningrad, and Moscow, not willingly or easily, of course, but that is not defeat. We would not even think about defeat or collapse until forced into the eastern depths of Siberia."

La Follette Sees War Trend Tests

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog), of Wisconsin, served notice today that the foreign policies espoused by President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie would face a vigorous attack in the 1942 congressional elections.

Charging that the President had broken his pledges to the American people by "ordering the Navy into a shooting war," the Wisconsin Senator called upon all those "who are opposed to entering this war to mobilize for the political battles which lie just ahead."

Re-elected last year with Administration backing after he had indorsed the President's bid for a third term, Mr. La Follette has been a frequent critic of Administration foreign policy moves although a strong supporter of its domestic program.

Eire Solon Tells U. S. 'Irish' Not to Hinder Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—An urgent plea that Americans of Irish extraction do nothing to hinder United States aid to Great Britain has come from an Irishman of Eire now in this country.

Frank MacDermot, a Senator in the Irish Parliament, has warned Irish-Americans through a Nation-wide radiocast that the independence and prosperity of Eire are inevitably bound up with a British victory. He said that regardless of all attempts to maintain Irish neutrality, this fact was clearly recognized in Eire.

"Members of the Eire Cabinet with few if any exceptions dread the prospect of a German victory," he said, "and it would be the worst sort of tragedy if the friends of Ireland in America were to put old hatreds and old catchwords before the interests of the Irish people and their prosperity, to say nothing of the interests of America itself."

Speaking over the Columbia network, Mr. MacDermot described Eire's state of military unpreparedness and expressed the hope that both the United States and Great Britain would help the Irish arm themselves as a bar against a German invasion attempt.

"I quite realize that it has been thought right to give priority to the needs of those who are actually fighting, but as things stand, we constitute a gap in the British defenses and. I would urge, in American defenses also. Consequently, apart from sentimental or historical claims that we might put forward, I suggest that it is in your own interest that we should be helped effectively to secure ourselves against attack, and perhaps you might reasonably do even more for us than send us arms," the Irish Senator continued.

Warning against any assumption that Ireland can remain unaffected by the devastation and upheavals in Europe, Mr. MacDermot pointed out that Ireland is dependent upon Britain as a market for 90 per cent of British exports, as a destination for heavy Irish emigration and as naval protection against Nations which might possibly covet Ireland as an Atlantic outpost.

"This brings me to a feature of the present situation little realized in America. Neutral though we are, substantial numbers of our youth have crossed to England and Northern Ireland to take part in the British war effort. I am not referring to remnants of a pro-British ascendency, but to the sons and daughters of Celtic and Roman Catholic families. Some of them have earned great distinction in the war. Unfortunately, it does not suit either Irish government that this should be publicized. The Belfast Government is eager to represent us as anti-British in contrast with Northern Ireland loyalty, and the Dublin Government is nervous of its neutrality being called in question.

"These are details which may perhaps give pause to some Irish-Americans who imagine they are helping Ireland and the Irish cause by obstructing American aid to Britain," he said.

British Sea Lanes Kept Open

Continued from Page 1

air. Their machine-gun strafing has proved the most effective way of coping with the Italian light torpedo-carrying surface craft of the E-boat type.

Futile Raid on Malta

Last July 25, following failure of sustained air and surface onslaughts on a large convoy to accomplish more than sink one destroyer, Italian E-boats staged a daring but futile raid on Valetta harbor in Malta.

According to eyewitnesses, the boom of the harbor was open at the time and some 20 Italian craft found their way into the harbor, but before they could do any damage they were virtually smothered in a rain of lead. Many of the Italians were picked off by soldiers on the waterside, but most of the attackers were accounted for by low-flying Spitfires, which sprayed their machine-gun bullets over the surface.

One Spitfire pilot flew so low that his plane struck the water and sank not far from an E-boat he had just machine-gunned. The Italian craft, with its occupants killed, but its engine still running, was circling blindly when the flier managed to swim to it and steer it to shore.

Not one of the E-boats escaped from the harbor and though the British salvaged several of the craft there were no survivors aboard.

Short Route for Axis

While improving the defenses of their own two principal supply lines, the British in the Mediterranean have been unable to prevent heavy reinforcements and large shipments of war material from reaching the Axis armies in Libya.

The Axis convoys have less than 100 miles of open water to cross between the western tip of Sicily and Cape Bon, the northeastern tip of French Tunisia. From there onward Tunisian territorial waters provide a convenient corridor along which Italian ships may travel under the snug protection of shore batteries. The "neutrality" of this area is further enforced by Vichy submarine patrols.

Lacking any conveniently located air bases from which bombers might take off and attack the Axis convoys on short notice—Malta is no longer suitable as a bomber base — British operations against Italian shipping to Africa are mostly conducted by a few overworked submarines, which though they take a steady toll cannot seriously interfere with the traffic.

Though in recent months, as the drain of the Russian campaign took effect, the bulk of reinforcements for Libya were Italians, there are believed to be three German armored divisions in the colony. They would constitute the spearhead of any future thrust at Egypt, where the British Army of the Nile, far stronger than at any previous period in the war, may also be preparing to start something.

Whichever side moves first, the Western Desert war front seems slated for big events as the cooler campaigning weather nears.

Stoddard Appointed N. Y. Education Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20—The State Board of Regents yesterday named Dr. George D. Stoddard, present Dean of the Graduate College of the University of Iowa, State Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York. Dr. Stoddard will succeed Dr. Ernest E. Cole, who will reach the legal retirement age on Nov. 18. The Regents requested Dr. Cole to remain in service until July 1, 1942.

Dr. Stoddard is regarded as one of the foremost authorities in the field of child development and has had a distinguished career in educational administration. He has been Dean of the Graduate College of the University of Iowa since 1936.

Kiev of 1941 Different City From 1918 Ukrainian Capital

By the Associated Press

Kiev, "mother of Russian cities," is once again reported to be in German hands, this time by conquest instead of by request. It had been under siege about two months.

The ancient Capital of the Ukraine, rising in some places 300 feet above the Dnieper River, is almost a different city from the one into which the Kaiser's soldiers marched on March 2, 1918.

It is the third largest city in the U. S. S. R. (only Moscow and Leningrad are bigger) and its population of 846,293 by the last census is almost twice that of 23 years ago.

While the Ukraine has been called the "Breadbasket of Europe" because from its black soil comes rich wheat, sugar beets and cattle fodder, Kiev is important for its industry and commerce.

Iron smelting, manufacture of tobacco and milling of flour are Kiev's principal industries. Four railroads have terminals in the city, trans-shipping goods carried along the Dnieper.

About 80 per cent of the population is Ukrainian, the rest Russian, Jews, Poles, Germans, Moldavians, Greeks, Bulgars and White Russians.

There is no definite date marking the founding of Kiev, but it was the center of Slav dominion of Russia and by 988 it was established as leading city of the country. In that year Kiev admitted the first Greek church when its ruler, Prince Vladimir, rejected Islam and Rome to accept the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Peter the Great "Russified" the city in the 17th century. Before then Kiev had been destroyed by the Mongols in 1240, had been a possession of Lithuania from 1320 to 1569, and then fell to the Poles who held it until 1654 when it was annexed by Russia.

Probably the oldest landmark in the city is the Cathedral of St. Sophia, constructed in 1037 and rebuilt many times.

Hard pressed by the Bolsheviks in 1918, the Ukrainians called upon the Central Powers for help. Nothing could have pleased Berlin or Vienna more. Occupation of the Ukraine meant food, iron, coal, manganese and other war essentials.

When the Germans and Austrians under General Eichorn took over, the Ukrainians were called on to produce more than was their custom.

Arguments ensued and on July 30, 1918, General Eichorn was assassinated. Ukrainian revolutionary forces finally took possession of Kiev in December, 1918, after the fall of the Central Powers. Soon, however, the White Russians captured the city, but they were driven out on Oct. 3, 1919, by the Bolsheviks.

Combined White Russian and Polish troops took over the city in 1920. Ukrainian independence was recognized by Russia and Poland in the Riga Treaties of 1920 and 1921. The Ukraine became a Soviet Republic in 1923.

Ingersoll Expects Soviet Ultimately To Stop the Nazis

ANKRA, Turkey, Sept. 18 Delayed (AP)—Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the New York Newspaper PM, who arrived in Ankara today from Moscow, said he believed the Germans might take a few more "limited objectives" in Russia but ultimately would be stopped.

Then a mass of American material appearing on the Russian front will be felt, he said. He praised the Russian Staff work.

The front is actually 200 miles deep, with fighting going on all through that distance, Mr. Ingersoll stated.

He described the German panzer tactics as continually surrounding Russian forces ranging from companies to divisions, with the Russians repeatedly sifting out of the encirclement, though often losing their equipment in doing so.

Loss of material on both sides has been heavy, he said, and it is plain that the issue is one of German factory production against that of the United States plus the problem of delivering American products via Vladivostok and the trans-Siberian railway, via Archangel, and through Iran, Mr. Ingersoll said.

The Russians are loading entire factories on trains and shipping them away from the fighting areas.

He described Russian morale as "spectacularly good."

N. Y. U. Journalism 'Department' Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — The training of journalism students for specialized departments of newspapers and trade publications will be inaugurated in the department of journalism of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, next week, Dean John T. Madden, announced today.

In co-operation with the home economics and homemaking department of the University's school of education and the radio department of the Washington Square college of arts and science, prospective writers for women's pages and for radio reporting will combine courses in those departments with their major studies in journalism.

RAF Seeks to Disorganize Vital Nazi War Industries

LONDON, Sept. 20 (BPS)—Stepped up RAF attacks on Germany and German-occupied territories have the two-fold purpose of destroying the industrial basis of the Nazi war effort and of producing a situation in which shortages of essential supplies will cripple Germany's armies, according to official British sources here.

The offensive has taken the direct form of attacks on key points and the indirect form of assaults on other targets which have resulted in a slowing-up of German war production and dislocation of a wide range of German industry.

Munitions and aircraft works have been heavily bombed as a part of the direct attacks—some 330 raids occurred over these factories alone up to February, 1941. Krupp's gigantic armament works at Essen has been systematically pounded; it was set ablaze, for example, on the night of July 3-4, despite fierce fighter and anti-aircraft defenses. At one time during this raid, more than six large fires were burning, and one squadron of British bombers remained over their target for more than 30 minutes.

The German aircraft industry is a tree with many roots. Light alloys are the materials of which the greater part of modern planes is made; the other principal branches of the industry are works manufacturing aero-engines, fuselages and special components, such as propellers, electrical equipment and instruments. In addition, there are assembly plants, storage depots, repair establishments and airfield hangars.

Many Factories Involved

The number of factories involved is, therefore, enormous. Many of them—for example, the B. M. W. engine works at Munich and Berlin, the Focke-Wulf factory at Bremen, the Messerschmitt and Junkers works at Augsburg and Dessau—have been repeatedly attacked by RAF bombers, the British say. One at least of the aircraft plants—the Dornier works at Wismar on the Baltic coast—is believed to have been so seriously damaged that it is doubtful whether it has been able to contribute more than a fraction of its normal quota of planes.

Moreover, it is stated, some of the factories making needed equipment—such as the Siemens electrical works in Berlin, the Bosch magneto and spark-plug factories at Stuttgart and the famous Zeiss instrument works at Jena — are among those which have suffered heavy damage.

This direct offensive has also included raids on Germany's vital oil refineries, storage tanks and synthetic-oil production plants. These last are particularly important, not only because Germany cannot now obtain from other countries nor produce herself enough fuel, but because these plants supply the bulk of high-test gasoline for the Luftwaffe and high-grade Diesel oil for the submarine fleet. So air attacks have been directed against factories representing 90 per cent of Germany's synthetic-oil capacity.

During the summer, despite the short nights, British bombers have penetrated as far as Leuna, 550 miles from London, to deliver their bomb cargoes on the famous hydrogenation plant there which, until recently, produced half-a-million tons of synthetic oil per year. Other raiders have visited similar plants at Politz near Stettin, at Gelsenkirchen and at the new Wesseling factory on the Rhine. Although damage has been severe, it must not be assumed that these plants have been completely destroyed or put out of production for a long period.

Power Stations Hit

Power stations have also been high on the list of objectives in this offensive against key points. Interruption of these services will be the more drastically felt because Germany has long suffered from a shortage of electricity—struggling always to expand generating capacity in pace with the pressing demands of the "Ersatz" industries.

Most of Germany's power stations are located in the Ruhr district, feeding electricity to widespread areas around them and, incidentally, providing easy targets for RAF bombers. Chief among these giant stations are Knapsack—the object of a recent heavy attack—Quadrath and Cologne.

The Knapsack plant is probably the most important power-generating plant in Europe. Rising like a cathedral from the center of a vast, barren plain along the Rhine, its feeder lines stretch out 50 miles in all directions to supply such industrial centers as Dortmund and Coblenz and the steel plants scattered between them.

Large forces of British bombers, sometimes as many as 200, have swept over these areas with special emphasis on the Knapsack station. Quadrath has been frequently visited, and Cologne has been subjected to heavy raids—one on the night of July 20-21 spread fires among its factories until flames leaped into the sky from a mile-long strip.

Other targets attacked in the indirect war to cripple German industry include the cork forests of the Italian island of Sardinia, which have been fired by incendiary missiles on several occasions, since cork is widely used as an insulating material in the manufacture of refrigerating equipment.

It is known that Germany has been pushing refrigerator manufacturers to the limit in order to extend its cold-storage plants, since the existing storage capacity, owing to the blockade, is insufficient for present German needs. Germany also prizes these forests because cork is widely used in the aircraft industry. Unlike Britain and the United States, Germany does not have access to such a substitute as balsa wood from South America.

Train Centers Targets

The RAF also has pressed its indirect campaign against German industry by almost nightly visits to the principal train centers, such as Hamm, Soest, Schwerte, Osnabruck, Krefeld, in the Ruhr and other factory arenas. These raids have not only done physical damage to the yards themselves and to the freight trains standing there, but also have interrupted activities during the hours of the night when the chief work is carried out.

For internal transport, Germany has always placed much reliance on the canal system, especially for the distribution of heavy commodities. The celebrated Dortmund-Ems aqueduct is one of the most important points in this canal system, since the Dortmund-Ems canal is the only water link of the Ruhr area with north, west and central Germany. RAF attacks on this vulnerable section have succeeded in interrupting traffic for long periods, thus throwing back the load upon inadequate railways.

The coal mines have also been targets for British bombers—both in Germany and in occupied France. After raids last month, only half of the pitheads of the mines at Lens, in France, were working; those at Moules, also in France, stopped work for 12 days.

Much of the RAF's work has been against supply bases engaged in providing machine power and raw materials. Since factories usually possess a reservoir of both power and materials, the effect of these relentless raids may not be fully detected for weeks or even months.

But, as the grip on these nerve centers of resistance steadily tightens, German defenses against bombers will weaken—and, as their defenses weaken, those bombers will be able to accomplish greater destruction until the roar of European factories fades to a hum and then into silence.

As far as the precision of British pilots can insure it, each bomb has been delivered to a vital address. Not a bomb has been wasted in wild, indiscriminate attacks.

Japanese Selling U. S. Defense Stamps

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—This bit of news arrived Sept. 18 by courtesy of the National Retail Dry Goods Association:

"In Honolulu, Hawaii, interest in 'retailers for defense' week is so widespread and enthusiastic that Japanese and Chinese merchants are actively participating in the sale of defense savings stamps."

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, said the N. R. D. G. A., lined up 1,000 Japanese firms to aid in selling the United States defense stamps.

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Allied Seizure of Iran Bared Plotting by Nazis

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL Turkey, Sept. 20 — The joint Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran is undoubtedly a great success for the Allies and may yet prove one of the turning points in the course of the whole war. Control of Iran enables Britain effectively to help and send arms and reinforcements to Russia throughout the winter months, and it also greatly strengthens Britain's whole position in the Middle East. The Allies are now in position to defend the vital Caucasian oil fields, should the Germans manage to smash through the Ukraine, and Britain now controls all the routes to India.

The fact that Britain is now occupying Syria, Irak, and Iran has greatly strengthened the position of its ally, Turkey, and helping Istanbul to resist German pressure.

Conditions in Iran

The abdication of the Shah of Iran and occupation of Teheran by Russian and British troops brings the Iran incident to a close, but information just received from Iran by this correspondent emphasizes how urgent these last measures were.

The former Shah was undoubtedly one of the most ruthless of autocrats.

Brought to power in 1925, by British backing, he started his reign as a modern reformer. Gradually, however, he became more and more autocratic. He was charged with allowing his desire for wealth to come before the welfare of his country—which is said to be one of the reasons for his downfall.

Piled Up Immense Wealth

The Shah bought up property at absurdly low prices and owned the hotels and railways of the country as well as oil royalties.

When the British and Russians occupied Iran the people hoped that they would be delivered from their oppressor.

When the Allies allowed the Shah to remain on the throne, a strong anti-British feeling began to sweep throughout the country. Moreover the Shah's methods of avoiding compliance with terms of the armistice was seriously hindering the Allies in obtaining the surrender of Nazi "fifth column" agents which had honeycombed the country.

"Fifth Column" Activities

The following facts regarding German "fifth column" activities in Iran will show how widespread they were and how necessary the joint Russo-British action was despite denials from Berlin.

Key positions throughout Iranian communications were filled by Nazi-trained Iranians who took their orders from the German legation of Teheran.

For some time before the Anglo-Russian move into Iran, the German Legation at Teheran was in full operation as headquarters of regular service of small bands of fully trained agitators and saboteurs who were smuggled across the Iran-Russian frontier.

Aided by White Russians

These bands usually had a nucleus of White Russians who, while harmless in Iran, became a menace to the Soviet directly they reached Caucasia and the Soviet oil fields.

The Russians when occupying the north of Iran found that the Nazis had arranged for large quantities of explosives for sabotage work to be hidden in various parts of the country.

One large secret explosive dump was discovered near Warand and others are being unearthed.

Work of the German "fifth column" in Iran was cleverly disguised and has gone deep into the life of the Iranian people. For example, Iranians who attended the annual German holiday camp held at the foot of the 17,000-foot mountain Dermowend, outside Teheran, were put through a full course of Nazi political and technical instruction.

Control of Communications

Moreover every telephone or telegraphic communication passed through the hands of one or more specially trained "diplomats" working in the German Legation at Teheran.

This Legation also organized a smuggled service of oil and cotton which was taken by trucks to a Black Sea port and thence by ship to Bulgaria.

Abdication of the Shah and swift Anglo-Russian action in occupying Teheran have brought an end to the hopes of Nazi agents and the German Legation.

Expect Better Regime

Hopes of the Iranian people are centered round their new ruler, Shah Shahpur Mohammed Reza Pahlevi.

The new Shah cannot be described as popular, but he was educated in Switzerland and is married to an Egyptian Princess and, liberated from the tutelage of his forceful, dominating father, it is to be hoped that he will give his country a fair and democratic Government.

Anyhow, Britain and Russia are expected to see that the new Shah carries out many reforms for which the oppressed Iranian people have long been agitating.

Aftermath of Resort to War in Europe

G. Arni, Geneva; Theo Frey; Photopress, Zurich

Refugees Picture the Futility of Unpeaceful World

Above: Main thoroughfare of shacks at the refugee camp of Argelès-sur-mer in the south of France, showing little protection against summer suns or winter cold. The child with its baggage on the left (below) is one of the French refugees bound for a better fate in a Swiss refugee camp. The little one behind the wiring at the right (below) is confined in a French camp. The group in the center (below) is typical of the compulsory migrations seen everywhere in Europe today.

How Exiles Fare in France

From inside the French concentration camp for refugees of many nations at Argelès-sur-Mer, where the eastern Pyrenees reach the Mediterranean, comes a revealing report written by a Swiss official. The letter is reproduced substantially as sent from the camp.

The majority of those interned at Argelès-sur-Mer are now Spanish, but there are also men and women from every corner of Europe.

There are Poles, Italians, Germans, Austrians, English, Russians, Belgians, Norwegians, Rumanians, Dutch, Luxemburgers, Alsatians, and Lorrainers—possessing French identity cards. The children are all Spanish, except a few Alsatians.

A number of internees have gone to Germany as workers from the French concentration camp at Argelès-sur-Mer. They went for the most part without enthusiasm—because they were hungry.

For the same motive, many are slipping away across the frontier into Spain.

The number of those in the camp diminished in three weeks by half. Many women and children have been evacuated to the camp in Rivesaltes.

Women and children, even men, are returning to Spain at the rate of about 30 every three days.

Take Jobs in Germany

Recently 900 left for the (French) occupied zone and Germany. Almost all get away voluntarily; others have been recruited in the camp by a German commission which stayed five days.

Polish women, and all the Lithuanian subjects, hired out voluntarily for work in Germany.

There are all sorts of rumors about the camp. The internees are anxious to know what lies ahead. One rumor had it that an evacuation was to take place to the Barcarès camp and the whole camp at Argelès was to be closed. Again, the arrival was predicted of 9,000 persons, gypsies according to the first story, then Jews and foreigners from the occupied zone.

Those in charge are waiting for orders and do not know whether the camp will fill up with people or disappear. The number of militia and guards is double that of the present internees. When the camp was established, there were 14,000 internees, and only 1,500 remain.

For three months the camp for women and children has been divided in two parts. One contains gypsies, Spaniards, and Alsatians who live in family groups; the other, Spanish women and children.

Control of Milk Difficult

The distribution of milk has continued in both camps, but control became more difficult by reason of this division. The two camps being nearly a mile apart along the shore, the milk was prepared in one camp, where men came to get it at the hour for distribution and gave it out by families in each gypsy hut.

Several women drank their children's milk. To stop that and maintain some control, it seemed advisable to assemble the children at the distribution times and have them consume what was given them on the spot.

No shelter in the camp was in good condition, and it seemed necessary to fix one up in which the milk distribution could be made under the best possible sanitary conditions. The commanding officer immediately accepted this proposal and at once put at our disposal a squad of Spanish workmen to do whatever was needed.

Six days later the canteen, "Drop of Milk No. 2," was opened and for the first time the children came there to have something at the zinc counters, installed all around the shelter. The heterogeneous utensils—saucepans, preserve jars, bottles, dishes, covers—from which the children previously drank their milk, have been replaced by 300 mugs, a gift of the camp.

Can Only Look at Sea

Except at distribution hours, the only activity in the camp, men and women are lined up the length of the shelters in the sun. Idle children draggle in the dirty sand by the barbed wire fence, looking at the sea which is forbidden them.

In the huts the heat is unbearable. During July and August it goes from 90 to 105, when the sun beats down for hours on the corrugated iron roofs. Vermin are everywhere.

In the new camp—for the women and children—the organization has grown; a hut has been reserved for us. We have been able to equip this also so that the children may come for breakfast and supper.

On each table there are bouquets of field flowers which the children undertake to keep renewed.

In this shelter we prepare the milk, the rice, and the porridge. On one side, a kitchen has been arranged with a counter reserved for the distribution of nursing bottles. On the other side the children enter and are checked at the door.

American and Swiss Milk

The porridge and rice are prepared with American milk, the milk for the nursing bottles and mugs in Swiss.

Three times a week vitamin tablets are distributed to all children under 14. Vitamin tablets are sent by American Quakers.

The varied servings are enormously successful with all these children long deprived of good things.

Opposite the "Drop of Milk" canteen in another shelter we have arranged our supply depot. It is now well filled with various supplies and foods: date paste, figs, almonds, olives, cheese, preserves, touron (a kind of cheese), biscuits and lemons.

All the children sent from Argelès to the colony at Sorcenas write their parents enthusiastic letters, which the parents are happy to have me read every time. After months spent in the camp, this freedom is marvelous to them. Many other children really ought to be evacuated.

School and Work Center

Some noticeable improvements have been made in the camp. An educational and work center has been set up. Boys are given vocational training. Some workshops have been built and a hygiene squad formed. Only material is lacking for projects. To salvage metal or nails it is necessary to demolish a whole hut.

The food is quite insufficient for people already undernourished. The men are hungry. Many in the camp collapse. Everywhere the same cry is repeated. None of the young men can make any physical effort. Many are ill. Every day turnips in the morning, turnips in the afternoon, not cleaned, boiled in water, and from time to time, a briny sardine, plus 850 grams of bread for four people per day. Once or twice a week some meat.

The camp morale is not good, due to the many daily difficulties surounding the internees.

The appearance of the camp is less sad where there are children playing and singing on a sunny strand, though surrounded by wire fencing and guards.

It is much sadder where there are only men, who draw about limply, without a smile, in a neglected camp of dilapidated huts.

In the name of all the children, I say to you: Thank you. But I appeal to you for help for those who cannot help themselves.

Japanese Soldier in Indo-China Treated as 'The Little Man'

SAIGON, French Indo-China (Correspondence of the Special News Service)—To the Frenchman in Indo-China, the Japanese soldier has become "the little man who isn't there."

Of course, he is here, and in very large numbers, sent into this French colony to forestall what the Japanese termed British intentions against it. He is, as the official pronouncements put it, the guardian of Indo-China's sovereignty and independence.

But the French merely ignore him. There is no rudeness, no outright discourtesy, no obvious contempt. The French simply don't see the Japanese. It is the only weapon left to the French.

In a military sense, they were powerless a year ago when Japan pressed the thin edge of the entering wedge against the colony. They have even less power or hope of resistance today.

Vichy governs Indo-China, and the deal to send a Japanese army here was arranged in Vichy.

Continued Infiltration

More Japanese troops are expected. Japanese businessmen are rapidly burrowing into the rich fabric of Indo-China's economy. American and British companies are liquidating, reducing staffs, sending their people home.

This writer was on a bus recently only a few miles below Pnom-Penh, the Capital of Cambodia, en route to Saigon, the principal city near the coast. Suddenly it came to a stop, confronted by long lines of trucks bearing Japanese troops and supplies. The trucks were new, American-made. Some were hauling heavy artillery. Others carried heavy loads, covered with canvas, beneath which could be seen gasoline drums, ammunition, supplies. Still others were loaded with Japanese soldiers, 15 or 20 to the truck.

Something like a sigh went through the passengers on the bus—"Les Japonais." The "protecting" army had landed only the day before, and here it was, already deep in the heart of Indo-China, going up to the Cambodian Capital.

The faces of the French, for just a moment, were a study in misery. They stared out at the advancing Japanese. There were sudden tears in the eyes of an old lady. Then she murmured, "After the war, we shall see what we shall see."

Unseen Occupants

And all over Indo-China today, French people are doing the same thing. You see them walk past Japanese sentries, with fixed bayonets, without so much as a glance. Not a head is turned when the Japanese roll past in their cars or stroll in groups through the streets.

Japanese enter French restaurants. The Annamite waiter—a past master at delay and obstruction—somehow takes long moments to get around for the order. And then, even if the order is given in French—which is seldom is—he seems to have enormous difficulty in understanding. Eventually, he has to call someone else. That calls for another delay.

The Japanese get the idea.

In their turn, however, they have been behaving extremely well. They have none of the conquering-army attitude, so manifest in Occupied China. Their cars and trucks aren't roaring though the streets, reckless of traffic and traffic lights, as they have done in Shanghai.

There has been no discourtesy, no carousing after dark. There are few audible crude remarks from them, nor see much shouldering or pushing as you find in Japan itself.

Nazi Example

Apparently they have very strict orders.

"Making friends with us," said a Frenchman with a little smile. "They learned that from the Germans. It will succeed here in just about the same proportion as it is succeeding in France."

Officially, the Japanese are here as guardians. Officially, the French population is greatly relieved that the "British menace" has been ended. An officially-inspired newspaper declared that "Indo-China is fortunate to have leaders with the wisdom to save the country from war." That's the official attitude. This reaction is, of course, far from that of the man on the street.

Here you find a welter of conflicting opinion, all shades and hues of political thought, from stanch Vichy to ardent Free French. There are French who have the conviction that a "new world order" is in the making. Not, they add, Japan's "new world order in East Asia," but the one proclaimed by Berlin and Vichy.

Another Side

And you find some bitterness against the democracies, coupled with the belief that the only real hope for Indo-China lies in a defeat of the Germans.

Frenchmen say they asked the United States and England for help last year, when Japan made its first gestures toward this colony, but that they were refused.

The other side of this story is that when Indo-China appealed for help, her leaders were asked to declare themselves and the colony—Vichy or Free French? Men who claim to know insist that no concise answer ever reached Washington and London, that the French here were reluctant to commit themselves.

So today a Japanese army of occupation is in Indo-China. Privately, the French will talk of what they plan to do "aprés la guerre," or when the opportunity presents itself.

In the meantime, the Japanese is "the little man who isn't there."

Radio 'Fifth Column' Hit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, said today he would ask for speedy action on the Navy Department's request for legislation to protect American merchant ships from possible subversive activities by radio operators.

At the same time Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, spokesman for the Navy Department, rejected a suggestion from Joseph P. Selly, President of the Congress of Industrial organizations American Communications Association, for a substitute antiespionage plan to curb possible spying by ships' radio men.

Mr. Selly and other labor spokesmen at a Senate subcommittee hearing Sept. 19 criticized the Navy Department's measure as an unconstitutional "antiunion bill."

Under that measure, already approved by the House, the Federal Communications Commission could deny or suspend immediately the license of any radio operator accused of being a "subversive individual."

Union spokesmen argued that this violated the democratic rights of trial by jury, being considered innocent until proven guilty, and the right to work.

Instead, Mr. Selly suggested an eight-point program of precautions and checks upon ship radio operators.

Admiral Hooper, who told the subcommittee that the present "war is full of examples of the effectiveness of the 'fifth column' radio operator," said that the union suggestions had "merit but they are not complete and the law we recommend is necessary." He declared that any operator suspended under the suggested legislation woud get a speedy chance for reinstatement by disproving charges.

Church Loyalty Days In N. Y. Oct 4 and 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Loyalty Days in the churches, annually sponsored by The Golden Rule Foundation in association with other religious, educational and character-building organizations, will be observed Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 4 and 5, it was announced today.

The movement is "a mobilization of spiritual forces of the Nation," Charles V. Vickrey, President of the Foundation, said in announcing the dates. The objective is to stimulate church attendance.

188th Year of Columbia Starts Sessions Sept. 25

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Columbia University will begin its 188th year on Thursday, Sept. 25, with ceremonies at the Morningside Heights campus and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, it was announced today. Dr. Butler will welcome the students at opening exercises in McMillin Academic Theater.

Because of voluntary enlistment and the effects of the Selective Service Act, enrollment in some divisions is expected to decline this year, Edward J. Grant, Registrar, said.

Reds' Scorched-Earth Plan Amazes Finn

By the Associated Press

Viborg, Finland, Sept. 20

Health Minister Gustaf Möller of Sweden, who is visiting Viborg and other Karelian Isthmus cities, said yesterday that the heavy devastation wrought by Soviet Russian troops pursuing their scorched-earth policy in retreat before the Finns exceeded anything he had imagined.

Honolulu Rent Boost: $15 to $82 a Month

HONOLULU, Sept. 20 (AP)—An increase from $15 to $82 a month for a three-room tenement apartment was termed officially today the worst case of rent gouging in this City of skyrocketing rentals.

John Wilson, Director of the Territorial Department of Public Welfare, said it was one of many cases he had called to the attention of Gov. J. B. Poindexter.

The landlord's notice, he asserted, asked the woman tenant, a relief client, to vacate or pay $6 a week for each room or $78 a month plus $2 for light and $2 for water.

Sharp increases in navy and army personnel have put all dwelling places in or near Honolulu at a premium.

$1.00—Booklet containing 3 copyrighted recipes for making SMOKED TURKEY, PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE, and MEXICAN TAMALES.

I have spent four years in bringing these recipes up to a state of perfection. They please the most Epicurean taste. From these recipes purveyors of food are able to prepare for their customers a tantalizing, palatable product. Booklet mailed postpaid. Address HOMER W. SCHRACK, 204 SO. HIDALGO AVE., ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA.

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Fluting ripples out in a charming line from a snug little felt cap. It shades your eyes most becomingly before it curves upward to add smart height to your figure! In Aero Blue, California Wine, Black.
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HOW HOUSEHOLD FINANCE HAS REDUCED RATES ON PERSONAL LOANS

CHARGES on small loans often seem high to the business man accustomed to borrowing large sums at commercial banking rates. But when he looks into the matter, he finds that the cost of making and collecting *many* loans for *small* amounts is far greater than the cost of making and collecting a *few* loans for *large* amounts.

Lawmakers know this. They have studied the costs of operating a small loan business. For this reason state laws authorize a maximum rate of charge high enough to bring *legitimate* capital into the business in order that *legitimate* loans at reasonable rates will be available to those who need them.

Household's rates below lawful maximum

Some lenders, in order to keep their businesses solvent, are obliged to make the maximum charge. Other companies, more efficiently operated or favored by local conditions, can provide small loan service at somewhat lower rates.

Household's policy has long been to lend at the lowest rates of charge consistent with sound business practice and a reasonable return on employed capital. Today the company's rates are lower than the maximum rates permitted by 20 of the 23 states where it operates.

$4,600,000 saving to borrowers

For the last seven years Household's average monthly rate has shown a steady decline from 2.95% at the end of 1933 to 2.27% at the end of 1940. This average monthly rate of 2.27% compares with 2.75% maximum average monthly rate currently permitted by state laws. During 1941 Household's rates, in comparison with the maximum lawful rates, will result in a saving to customers of more than $4,600,000.

The table below shows some typical loan plans. The borrower may choose the schedule which best fits his own situation. Payments shown include charges at the rate of 2½% per month. Charges are less in many territories on the larger loans.

Wage workers may borrow at Household Finance largely on character and earning ability. No endorser is needed. No wage assignment is taken. The loan is made in a simple, private transaction.

We will gladly send you more information about Household Finance service without obligation. Please use the coupon.

WHAT BORROWER GETS	WHAT BORROWER REPAYS MONTHLY				
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$ 25	$ 12.97	$ 4.54	$ 2.44		
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100	51.88	18.15	9.75	8.08	6.97
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	10.10	8.71
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	12.11	10.45
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	16.15	13.93
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	20.19	17.42
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	24.23	20.90

Above payments include charges of 2½% per month and based on prompt payment are in effect in seven states. Due to local conditions, rates elsewhere vary slightly.

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One of America's leading family finance organizations, with 300 branches in 198 cities

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Please tell me more about your loan service for wage earners—without obligation.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

New Pontiac Gives Impression Of Great Size and Roominess

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 20—Although this is the year that automobile improvements are least expected, Pontiac today upset seasonal rumors with a series of 1942 cars that are strikingly new in appearance, based on the standard "torpedo styling" that has met with popular success all over the country.

The new cars disclose a generous use of plastics for decorative purposes in line with national defense efforts to conserve steel and other strategic metals. A new and attractive dashboard, for instance, has clock, instrument panel, and radio grille finished in copper instead of the usual chromium plating.

The much-discussed turn from aluminum pistons to cast iron will not affect Pontiac in any way, since all Pontiac engines have used electro-plated iron pistons for 16 years with unquestioned success.

Sixes and Eights Available

All models are available with either six-or-eight-cylinder engines, with the usual small differential of only $25 between the six and the eight. This has been accomplished by usual interchangeable body designs for both the sixes and eights, the only difference between the cars being the engines themselves.

From the forward end, the greater mass effect of today's cars is produced by making the front bumpers four inches wider, spacing the headlamps 10 inches farther apart, redesigning the radiator grille and making it nine inches wider, lengthening the horizontal parking lights and broadening the nose of the hood by two more inches on the Torpedo and three inches on the Streamliner.

Lengthwise, the styling is accentuated by making the front fenders 50 per cent longer, sweeping them back midway into the doors. Added to this is the horizontal, triple-ribbed front fender reinforcing heads, twice as long as last year, continuing on across the rear fenders both fore and aft of the wheel openings.

Car Seems Longer

Although actual overall length is increased only three inches, this artistic arrangement of masses and lines cleverly multiplies the increase.

A rich brown mahogany swirl finishes the surface of instrument boards, garnish mouldings, and door panels. Burma-copper with chrome trim is the finish used on the radio grille at the center of the instrument board, the dials on the new instrument panel at the left and the electric clock at the right. Plastic numerals illuminated with "edge lighting" at night adorn instruments and clock.

Most easily seen mechanical improvement is the simplified and combined road and instrument panel light switch. When switch button is pulled out, road and instrument panel lights come on. When rotated the instrument panel and clock lights are made dim or bright. Dual trumpet-type horns, said to be superior to the seashell type used last year in both tone quality and warning ability, are new.

Chrysler Offers Six Models In 1942 'Cars of Tomorrow'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20—Aero-dynamic "thunderbolts" were wheeled into Chrysler display windows in all parts of the United States today and given the public stamp of approval in performance, appearance, economy and durability.

Called by Chrysler the "cars of tomorrow" the 1942 models show the strong influence of the "Thunderbolt" which the company brought out last year with advanced streamlining and particularly modernistic front-ends.

Fluid drive is again standard equipment with 90 per cent of last year's Chrysler buyers asking for it. Combined with vacamatic transmission, fluid drive virtually eliminates the necessity for gear shifting in all ordinary driving. Gear ratios have been changed to promote economy of operation.

The 1942 line comprises six models and a total of 31 body styles with the following details:

Royal—121½ inches wheelbase, 207¾ inches over all including bumpers. Body styles are: Three-passenger coupe, six-passenger club coupe, six-passenger luxury brougham (2-door), six-passenger sedan, six-passenger town sedan, eight-passenger sedan and eight-passenger sedan-limousine. The eight-passenger models are built on a chassis of 139½ inches wheelbase, and 225¾ inches over all.

Windsor—Same wheelbase and overall length as Royal, but with different upholstery, trim and equipment. Body styles are the same as those listed for the Royal, plus a six-passenger convertible club coupe.

Saratoga—127½ inches wheelbase, 213¾ inches over all. Body styles are: Three-passenger coupe, six-passenger club coupe, six-passenger luxury brougham (2-door), six-passenger sedan, six-passenger town sedan.

New Yorker—Same wheelbase and overall length as Saratoga, but with different upholstery, trim and equipment. Body styles are the same, plus a six-passenger convertible club coupe.

Crown Imperial—145½ inches wheelbase, 231⅜ inches over all. Body styles are: Six-passenger sedan, eight-passenger sedan, eight-passenger sedan-limousine.

Town and Country (station wagon)—Same chassis as Windsor, with Fluid Drive and Vacamatic transmission standard. Body styles are six-passenger and nine-passenger, the latter having auxiliary seat holding three persons. These cars are available in green, red or tan leather upholstery with onyx plastics.

Pepper Tells Peril In Nazi Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The battle against Hitlerism is today "hanging perilously" on two fronts, the Russian battlefield and American public opinion, in the opinion of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and a victory for Hitler on either of these fronts would immeasurably aid the Nazi state, he holds.

Such a result, he told the New York Fight for Freedom Committee at the opening session of a two-day conference at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night, probably would mean the United States having to fight Germany "unaided and alone."

Senator Pepper made an urgent plea to the people of the United States to unite to destroy Hitlerism and strongly assailed the groups opposing the Roosevelt Administration's foreign policy, calling them "as ruthless and heartless as Hitler himself."

"There comes a time when disloyalty to one's President is disloyalty to one's country," he declared. "There comes a time when men must forget differences of opinion about methods and stand together for the common cause."

"If Hitler gains his objectives in the Eastern Hemisphere, it will not be a question of whether we go to war with him, but of when the issue is joined with arms between us."

Senator Pepper called for "an old-fashioned revival of old-fashioned and simple faith—faith in our institutions, faith in our duly-elected leaders, faith in the irresistible success of our cause, and faith in one another."

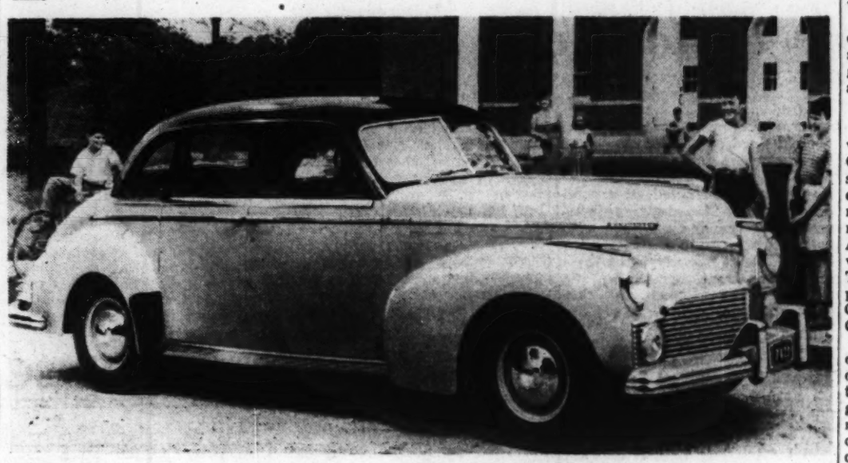
For Deluxe Traveling

Four-Door Chrysler Sedan Now on Display

The 1942 Chrysler New Yorker, a four door sedan built on a wheelbase of 127½ inches and powered by 140-horsepower engine. This model is available in six body styles. The Chrysler Saratoga is built on the same chassis and is similar in exterior appearance.

Four-Door Pontiac Torpedo Sedan

This 1942 Pontiac appears to be a much longer car than the 1941 model although the wheelbase remains the same at 119 inches. Styling experts increased the all-around impression of greater size by the long front fenders extending into the front doors, three inches greater over-all length, horizontal, triple-ribbed fender reinforcing moldings and wider moldings that trim lower edge of front fenders and body sills.



Studebaker's 1942 Commander

New Studebaker cruising sedan now on display in Studebaker salesrooms.

New Studebaker Models Combine Beauty and Utility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Studebaker dispelled all apprehension over the quality and appearance of 1942 automobiles as its new models went on public display throughout the Nation for the first time today.

Those who visited showrooms agreed that the new cars are just as beautiful and brilliant in color, design and decoration as any of their predecessors, and according to Studebaker engineers, they are mechanically better than they ever were.

The new cars are very pleasing to the eye. They have been worked out from designs by New York's famous Raymond Loewy, being long, wide and delightfully streamlined. Front ends have horizontal louvres in bright stainless steel. Driving, parking and fog lamps are grouped in vertical columns.

The front end ensemble is one of extreme width, accentuating the lowness of the new cars. Nor is this "low slung" appearance decreased by the smooth flow of hood, body panels, top and "tear-dropped" rear sections. The new cars are described as ultra-modern examples of smart, streamline building and it is evident that there has been great resourcefulness in producing models that are really "new."

Turning from appearance, observers find mechanical improvements, most interesting of which is the new "Turbo-matic" drive, which eliminates the clutch pedal and gives the motorist an entirely new thrill in motor-car operation.

The new drive is a simple, comprehensive blending of three vital factors, a fluid coupling, controlled gear selection and overdrive transmission. It brings new pleasure to driving, with its reduction in manual operation.

The operator of this drive with the engine idling, puts the gear selector lever, located on the steering column, into the "range" he desires, depresses the accelerator and is off. If the going is muddy or sandy, he uses "low," if it is city traffic he uses "traffic range," if it is the open road, he goes to "cruising range." He continues driving merely by the operation of throttle and brake.

The cars are produced in three lines — Presidents, Commanders and Champions. In the Champion line there are two-door sedans, four-door sedans, three-passenger coupes and "Double Dater" coupes for five. Both President and Commander groups have four-door sedans, Land Cruiser sedans with four windows, and Sedan-Coupes for six. Custom and Deluxstyle models are available in each group of cars and in President and Commander lines there are also Skyway models.

The Champion, like its predecessors, is a six. Its motor, which is cushioned in rubber at three points, delivers 80 horsepower at 4,000 r.p.m.

Salmon Took Advantage Of Fishermen's Strike

By the Associated Press

St. Helen's, Ore., Sept. 20

Commercial fishermen have solved the huge salmon run mystery.

More than 8,500,000 pounds of salmon, a record catch, were taken from the Columbia River the first five days of autumn fishing.

The explanation? Four years ago—when the progenitors of this run were enroute to the spawning grounds—there was a fishermen's strike. Consequently the hatch was large.

The offspring returned to spawn this year.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Sent his report to Congress on Lend-Lease transactions.

Nominated Solon J. Buck to be Archivist of the United States.

Nominated Gerard D. Reilly, Solicitor of the Department of Labor, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Gave Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., power to approve applications for Lend-Lease help from Britain and China in order to speed action on them.

Sent to Congress a request for a $5,985,000,000 Lease-Lend appropriation.

Issued an executive order prescribing regulations pertaining to the entry of coffee into the United States from countries signatory to the inter-American coffee agreement.

Left Thursday for his home in Hyde Park.

Senate: Completed Congressional action on the tax bill.

Passed several bills on the consent calendar.

Passed the bill to include the Cumberland River in the Tennessee Valley Authority area.

Confirmed the nomination of Solon J. Buck as Archivist of the United States.

Defense Investigating Committee resumed hearings on aluminum production.

A commerce subcommittee opened hearings on a bill to waive safety-at-sea regulations during the emergency.

House: Members of Congress returned to the job after an extended legislative holiday.

Accepted the conference report on the tax bill.

Elected Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Authorized the Public Buildings Committee to make an investigation of the defense housing program.

Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on the price control bill.

Departments: Maritime Commission—authorized the seizure of three American-flag freighters in Weehawken, N. J., whose seamen were on strike.

Navy—Secretary Frank Knox disclosed that the Navy was using convoys and all other protective measures to guard Lend-Lease shipments to Britain.

Reported that two new 35,000-ton battleships had been added to the battle line this month; six 27,000-ton super cruisers of a new type are under construction, and announced plans for the production of a fleet of revolutionary new freighters.

War—Estimated that the Army totals 1,597,810.

Federal Loan Administrator Jones—announced that $100,000,000 would be provided for Russia to purchase war materials.

Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes—Declared the rationing of gasoline and filling station curfew would continue in the east.

OPM — Ordered December production of passenger cars cut 48.4 per cent below output of last December.

N. Y. Exhibit Dramatizing Defensiveness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—More than 100 exhibitors, including the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and social service, educational, industrial and civilian groups, are dramatizing the functions of all elements of American life in the United States effort to defend itself and aid anti-Axis Nations at the National Defense Exposition, opened officially by Mayor La Guardia at Grand Central Palace here today, where it will continue through Oct. 18.

The exposition, sponsored by the Defense Exposion, Inc., a non-profit organization, will divide proceeds from the showing, in excess of actual operating costs, equally between the United Service Organizations and Mayor La Guardia's Civilian Defense Uniform Committee.

"The purpose of the display is to educate the public on the subject of defense by the use of numerous interesting exhibits and graphic demonstrations, revealing the public's part in the whole program and now citizens may co-operate with military and municipal authorities," Exposition officials said.

More than two-thirds of the main floor of the Palace is devoted to the exhibits of the armed forces and the New York City Fire and Police Departments. The show, crowding four floors of the Palace, covers nearly four acres.

Close View of Equipment

The Army exhibit includes three-inch guns 24 feet in length, anti-aircraft and antitank guns, bombs, searchlights, sound locators, rifles, mortars, signal equipment, a mobile ordnance repair shop, new engines, propellers, bomb sights, parachutes, and aerial cameras.

The Navy is showing a torpedo and tube, a U-gun, range finder, landing force gun, 23 and 50 caliber antiaircraft guns, depth charge equipment, paravanes; blinker tubes, life raft, and engine room telegraph.

The Coast Guard exhibit includes a motor driven self-bailing surf boat, line throwing shoulder gun, model of Coast Guard cutter and rescue equipment.

Wide Variety of Exhibits

Among industry's widely diversified exhibits is that of the Otis Elevator Company, showing specimens of aircraft engine crank cases which it is making for the new 2,600-B 14 cylinder engines manufactured by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and which develop 1,700 horsepower. The new Johnson automatic rifles, produced by Johnson Automatics Company and Universal Winding Company also are shown.

On Sept. 22, 23 and 24, the Office of Production Management will open its national defense production clinic, the first national-scale get-together of small and large manufacturers with a view to subcontracting defense work by prime contractors holding billions of dollars in contracts. Regional meetings similar to this one have been held in all parts of the country.

The importance of promoting safety in the defense program is stressed by many displays, including that of the Office of Industrial Standards of the Department of Labor. Safety methods in the manufacture of defense material, accident prevention appliances for dangerous machinery, and approved methods of operation are shown.

Methods of Recruiting

The New York State employment booth will demonstrate how recruiting for defense jobs is proceeding and applications for such jobs are being accepted at the show. The exhibit will also reveal how it plans to assist in reemployment of men after their discharge from the service.

Among groups participating in the show are Air Youth of America, American Red Cross, American Women's Voluntary Services, Army and Navy Union, British American Ambulance Corps, British Library of Information, Bundles for Britain, Citizenship Education Service, Committee on Inter-American Relations, Council for Democracy, National Youth Administration, New York Defense Recreation Committee, New York State Defense Information Center, New York City and State Departments of Education, United States Defense Housing Co-ordination, Office of Federal Works Agency, Office of Emergency Management, Surplus Marketing Administration, United Service Organizations, Work Projects Administration and the Young Men's Christian Association.

General admission to the show, open from 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. is 44 cents.

Nebraska Enters Farm Chemurgy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb. — An excursion into the field of farm chemurgy has been officially launched by the State of Nebraska to find wider uses for the State's crops.

Dr. Leo M. Christensen, formerly of Atchison, Kan., where he established a plant for converting corn into fuel alcohol, has arrived to take up his duties as director of the new chemurgy laboratory.

The experiment, financed by a $32,000 grant from the 1941 Legislature, is located on the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture campus. Dr. Christensen and his assistants will have full use of the University's equipment and other resources. The $32,000 is to be expended over a two-year period.

Dr. Christensen said the new laboratory will give particular attention to possible use of grain sorghums in starch industries as well as to the adaptability of various oil seed crops to cultivation in the State.

Plane Strike Threatened, Soft Coal Shortage Eased

By the Associated Press

Threats of strikes in war plane factories on both coasts faced the Nation today, while the fear of a soft coal shortage eased with the assurance that some 44,000 miners will return to the "captive" pits in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky Monday.

A walkout in the aircraft plants would affect more than 38,000 workers.

San Diego, Calif.—Machinists of the American Federation of Labor at the plant of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation said they had halted wage negotiations and were prepared to enforce demands with a walkout. George C. Castleman, Vice President of the International Associatio nof Machinists, said the National Defense Labor Mediation Board had been requested to consider the dispute, after Consolidated refused to give a general 10-cent hourly wage increase to 23,300 employees. The present minimum rate for beginners is 55 cents an hour, with skilled men receiving more.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At the Curtiss-Wright plant a union of employees known as "The Aircraft," not affiliated with any national organizations, voted to strike unless the National Labor Relations Board grants an employee representation election in 10 days.

The union claims a majority of the firm's 15,000 workers. Its President, Leo Kriegbaum, said a decision in a mass meeting last night was almost unanimous on the strike issue.

Bendix, N. J.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' workers at Air Associates authorized a second strike call. They were out 21 days in July. Joel Miller, representing the local union, said 300 workers authorized the union to call a strike. The union gained a Labor Board election last July and struck later, contending workers were fired for union activity. Mr. Miller said only that the new threat was the result of a series of "incidents" at the plant.

Washington—The 44,000 striking coal miners agreed to a National Defense Mediation Board recommendation to go back to work pending settlement of the dispute over the union shop issue. The agreement provides that work will be resumed for 30 days after which either side may give three days' notice of termination. The so-called captive mines are owned by steel companies which take their entire output.

New York—There was expectation in shipping circles here that disputes between seamen and owners of vessels over the question of war bonuses might develop into a general strike.

The A. F. of L. union wants a bonus of $60 monthly for trips to the West Indies, which they want considered a war zone. Bonuses of $1 a day are paid for trips to Canadian waters.

Buffalo, N. Y. — A three-day strike at two plants of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation ended when the company and three unions agreed to a collective bargaining agency election, principal issue of the dispute.

Balloting was set for Tuesday. The employees will return to work immediately.

New York—A dispute between the American Federation of Musicians of the A. F. of L. and station WGRC of the Mutual Broadcasting System in Louisville, Ky., which led to threats of a musicians' strike against the network, was settled yesterday at a conference between James C. Petrillo, Union President, and S. A. Cisler, Manager of the station.

Mr. Petrillo said the Louisville station agreed to place on the studio pay roll for a trial period of 13 weeks the six additional musicians the union sought to have hired.

Hazleton, Pa.—Defying John L. Lewis' powerful United Mine Workers of America, leaders of 20,000 hard coal miners who stopped work in protest against increased union dues and assessments announced today they would start spreading the revolt next week throughout the entire rich anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

St. Louis, Mo.—A resolution condemning labor racketeering and gangsterism was adopted today by the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of the A. F. of L. at the closing session of its first convention in 30 years.

A guarantee against work stoppages on national defense projects was contained in another resolution, which pledged the union to settle all grievances and disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

The 1,200 delegates went on record in support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and "all possible aid to Great Britain and her allies."

Added Shift

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP) — The International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has approved a proposal to add an extra 40-hour shift to defense factories so that they can operate seven days a week, a union official announced yesterday.

Use of a fourth work shift would permit such plants to continue operating Saturdays and Sundays, ending the idle period which has been called the blackout of defense production.

Adding another 40 hours to the present schedule at three-shift factories would help give employment to any workers laid off by the curtailment of automobile production, it was pointed out, and would also speed up the output of war supplies.

Editor, Made College President, Has His Ideas but Is Going Slow

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20 (AP)—"I've got to find out what this college president business is all about," declared Robert Livingston Johnson upon taking over leadership of Temple University.

The New York magazine publisher who hasn't a single college degree and looks like a collar advertisement thrust his way through bouquets of dahlias yesterday to sit for the first time at his desk. He's going to divide his time between publishing and educating.

"Like everyone who hasn't been in education," he stated, "I have a lot of ideas but I'm going to go slow about putting them in operation. There will be no new policies or radical changes here for many months."

Mr. Johnson said he had heard most college presidents were great fellows and he's going to meet some of them as soon as possible. Also he plans to get acquainted with students to find out what they're thinking.

"I'm a freshman, too," he explained. "The best place for me to do my studying is with the students."

The businessman who quit Yale as a junior to serve overseas in the Army during the World War took up his duties with the belief college students should be allowed complete freedom of speech.

"I'm all for it," snapped Mr. Johnson regarding students speaking out their minds on politics. And as to expressing themselves on the college, he thinks "it's a pretty healthy thing." Student publications ought to speak frankly, too, he added, "but an editor should realize he not only has privileges but responsibilities."

The new President said he was so far out of sympathy with Communism that his point of view might be a little unfair but that he saw no reason why principles of such subjects should not at least be explained.

"What this country needs right now is unity," asserted Mr. Johnson, a Republican and an admirer of President Roosevelt's foreign policies. "We haven't got it but I think we're getting it."

Home Owners At an Advantage

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 20 (AP)—Asserting problems immediately ahead and confusion during the next few years would exceed in magnitude "the expectations of any of us," Nugent Fallon, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, said today home owners would have an advantage.

He said in an address prepared for the New England Federal Savings League convention:

"I have in mind the substantially increased income taxes and the promise of far greater increases in such taxes by both the Federal and State governments.

"A home renter must, through his monthly payments, pay each and every item of expense a home owner pays and in addition he is expected to provide a profit for the landlord—and all after the deduction of a full income tax from his total earnings.

"A home owner on the other hand can deduct from his earnings, before the payment of his income tax, the various taxes and assessments on his real estate, and the interest he pays on the mortgage. The difference is considerable. . . ."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Soldier-Artists Show

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The approach of a new art season has been signaled here of late by unmistakable stirrings in the museums and art galleries. Programs have been formulated and announced, the first events have indeed begun to appear. A distinctly topical note was struck with the opening this week of a national soldier-artists exhibition, a display of work by 40 artists in army service. Auspicious too was the presentation at the Whitney Museum of a large collection of water colors from the Section of Fine Arts, in Washington.

The soldier-artists exhibition is a modest but worthy attempt to help the artist in uniform to maintain in some degree his hard-earned contacts with the art world and the public. Miss Emily A. Francis, the impresario of the Contemporary Arts Gallery, where the event takes place, has worked with the exhibition committee to make a success of this event, the first of its kind here. Earnest effort has gone into the promotion of the show, an effort characterized by the sponsors' belief that it is their—and every civilian's—duty to keep alive the culture of the country under such conditions as prevail in the world today.

* * *

All the artists appearing in the exhibition are in military camps. Actually, however, it is not a military exhibition. Only a few of the paintings have been completed since service began, and with the special permission in such cases of the commands under which the artists serve. Scenes with an atmosphere of peace predominate among the landscapes, and the still-life and figure subjects which appear in the show similarly may be credited to the non-military interest of the exhibitors. Some of these artists may eventually receive appointments to record the military effort, as various British artists have been appointed for the same purpose in Britain and elsewhere, but for the time being they are simply men in the ranks and officers, with backgrounds of artistic interest and training.

Among the artists are men from Texas, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, New York, and New Jersey. One of the cleverest exhibits is a watercolor, "Hangar at Night," shown by Capt. Ben P. Bailey of Camp Bowie, Texas—the scene a military airport painted in nocturne grays and blues, with planes on a field criss-crossed with the penetrating rays of searchlights. Also of military interest is Private Corrad Marcarelli's "Reveille," a whimsical interpretation of army life lent for the show by the command at Fort Dix, where the canvas formerly hung on the wall of the Day Room, a recreation center at the camp.

* * *

More prevalent, however, are the moods of realism and personal exploration such as go to make up the varied pattern of the typical contemporary exhibition. Rockwell S. Brank Jr. of Fort McClellan shows a landscape of fine mood and clarity, "Clear and Colder," and both "The Scow—Boothbay Harbor," by Howard Schroeder of Fort Du Pont, and the "Deserted House," by Ranulph Bye of Buck Creek Camp, N. C., are commendable efforts in the same pictorial field.

The Whitney Museum show embraces a selection of 200 water colors painted for the national competition held by the Section of Fine Arts and first shown in the National Gallery of Art, in Washington, last spring. The competition called for 300 examples to be purchased by the government for the decoration of the Marine Hospital at Carville, Ala. Two hundred of these were purchased with government funds and 100 with funds made available by the Carnegie Corporation.

The selection at the Whitney Museum, forming a very attractive contemporary collection, is being circulated throughout the country. A great many of the artists have preferred landscape subjects, though a good number of still-life and figure paintings also are shown. The harmonious effect throughout the nine galleries which the museum has delegated to the exhibition is doubtless due in part to the uniform size adhered to in the paintings, and in part to the uniform matting and framing, which is a form of standardization not without its satisfying effect in this instance. Also there is a minimum of mere technical virtuosity in evidence in the styles of painting, and less smooth brilliance in the performance collectively than is usually seen. The predilection for opaque color, for more richly emotionalized effects of mood and tone, is immediately noticeable. Both New York and California are strongly represented, while various other states have from one to several examples included.

The Whitney Museum has figured for several years as a leading sponsor in New York of work produced under the Section of Fine Arts, and has held exhibitions both of the mural paintings and sculpture produced for Federal buildings and of the prize-winning designs in the Forty-eight States Mural Competition. The present show is in a sympathetic environment also. The museum has long been interested in sponsoring water colors on a nation-wide scale, and encouraging the products of younger artists throughout the country. One of the interesting features of the collection on display is the large proportion of new and unfamiliar artists contributing work of well-developed character.

An Anglo-American Program

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The most famous of our women composers, Dame Ethel Smyth, has expressed in her own large way the opinion that the distance of the farthest star visible from this planet is negligible compared to what lies between "art-creation" and things political. Yet it cannot be denied that the Anglo-American "Promenade" program at the Royal Albert Hall had a significance going far beyond the mere juxtaposition of the works of English and American composers. The occasion constituted, as it were, a "V" sign—a portent of freedom for the art of music in Europe and its release from "things political."

For perhaps these strange times have produced nothing stranger than the attempt to jackboot the art of music into a goose-stepped service of the State, an attempt, in other words, to create a uniform art by putting it into uniform. Music also, alas, has its little Quislings. These have been frankly described by a critic whose pen naturally inclines to the Right as a lot of "dull late-romantic, conservative nonentities." Officially the same compulsive method was applied indifferently to all contemporary art. First, as Herbert Read says in his "Art Now," came the invention of the word "Kulturbolschewismus" and with that "mouthful" a far-reaching vendetta was declared against every progressive movement.

* * *

Like Dame Ethel Smyth, Mr. Read stresses the independence of art and politics. "Admittedly, he argues, "modern art involves a disintegration of the cultural values of the past—so does the original art of every fertile age. But the revolutionary artist is not for that reason to be identified with the revolutionary politician. . . Modern art is inevitably modern; but its modernity is expressed in terms which are strictly artistic; and these are the result of developments within the technique and science of art."

Perhaps here, in passing, attention may be drawn to the piquant contrast afforded by the "sweet" water color painting of Herr Schicklegruber-Hitler—the sort of thing our great-grandmothers used to do in Queen Victoria's day—and the more modern virile brushwork in "oils" of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose natural talent is as remarkable in "paint" as in the arts of oratory and literature. But such a coincidence does not, of course, bridge the gulf between art and politics.

* * *

While the Anglo-American program at the Royal Albert Hall presaged a Europe fit for composers to live in, the bulk of it voiced not so much the present or future as the past of music. Here are the works: Trumpet Voluntary, Purcell-Wood; Serenade to Music, Vaughan Williams; Symphony in One Movement, Samuel Barber; Song of Faith, for mixed chorus and orchestra, John Alden Carpenter; London Pageant, Arnold Bax; Suite Fantastique, for pianoforte and orchestra, Ernest Schelling; Variations on an Original Theme ("Enigma"), Elgar.

Almost any small boy in England could tell you offhand the names and capacities of the latest American bombers and fighters. But ask the average English concertgoer to name half a dozen serious American composers; having recalled MacDowell, Ethelbert Nevin, and perhaps Cadman or Foote, he would probably feel blank and think it a pity that Gershwin, Irving Berlin, and Duke Ellington were not seriously eligible—many highbrows here, by the way, would claim that the last-named is. Few musical memories would be attached to such names as Ruggles, Emerson Whithorne, Sessions, Roy Harris, Virgil Thomson, Gruenberg, Aaron Copland, Shepherd, and Sowerby. Yet all, with many others, well deserve the serious and critical attention of English audiences. Those of us who had heard some of these composers at the festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music were under no delusion that the American part of the "Prom" program was really representative.

Ernest Schelling's 35-year-old "Suite Fantastique" has been heard in London many times. The piano cleverly keeps the limelight, in which its passages sparkle and glitter like the jewels of a famous actress playing "La Dame aux Camélias." One wonders, can "The Old Folks at Home" really have felt at home in such showy musical surroundings? This suite of old-fashioned gilt musical furniture now seems as "period" as "La Dame" and the virtuosity of Bernhardt and Réjane. But with the popular Mr. Moiseiwitsch as its key man the work captured the ears and eyes of the groundlings—in the literal sense of that word—at the Albert Hall. Promenaders always regard a pianist as a sort of conjurer. Perhaps they believe that the quickness of the hand deceives the ear. It often does, of course.

John Alden Carpenter's "Song of Faith" has been heard here over the radio on Independence Day. The composer uses an idiom perhaps more appropriate to the last century than to this, but the very simplicity of its language and treatment gives the work a certain bigness and dignity. Sir Henry Wood conducted both works.

* * *

Of the three American works, Samuel Barber's Symphony was much the most interesting, although there is evidence this composer, obviously gifted, has not yet wholly found himself. It has been said that the ability to maintain the same style in totally different moods is one of the hallmarks of the genuine composer. This symphony may be described as in one movement, but it certainly is not in one style. Try as a listener would, it was difficult to trace in any other part of the work the Mr. Barber who so abruptly appeared and disappeared with the Andante Tranquillo. But it seems safe to say that he will not be the Mr. Barber Mr. Barber finds when Mr. Barber finds himself. Basil Cameron conducted.

Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, held that an artist must accommodate himself to the gust of the age he lives in, even though it appear to him less natural. America has many composers who thus accommodate themselves. She is sending us her best and latest planes; why not send us the best and latest of her contemporary music? Nothing would interest English musicians more than such all-American programs. It is worth remembering that every great epoch of art is preceded by a great ideal commonly held.

Vandamm

Helen Hayes

In Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Candle in the Wind," now at the Colonial Theater in Boston.

Centennial of an Orchestra

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Within less than three weeks—on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 9—the New York Philharmonic-Symphony will give the first concert of its centennial season, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. The concert will be listed as the three thousand seven hundred and sixty-fifth of the orchestra, the oldest in America, and one of the oldest in the world. One work that was heard at the first concert of the Philharmonic Society's first season, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony—now the "V" Symphony—will find a place on Mr. Stokowski's program. But there will be no attempt to duplicate the remainder of the list of compositions performed at the Apollo Rooms on Dec. 7, 1842. About half of these were opera excerpts, sung by Mme. Otto and C. E. Horn. A Connecticut Yankee, Ureli Corelli Hull, conducted the Symphony but yielded to Mr. Timm the leadership in the vocal music.

* * *

Kalliwoda's "New Overture in D," with which Mr. Hull concluded the inaugural event, seems not to have tempted Mr. Stokowski, though some of us might confess a curiosity concerning it at least equal to that with which we will await the two Bach-Stokowski transcriptions that are to begin the orchestra's year of celebration. No doubt the conductor feels an obligation to the present, quite as much as to the past, hence the choice of Henry Cowell's "Tales of Our Countryside" for a first New York performance in the company of Bach and Beethoven. Wagner, not Kalliwoda, will sound the final notes of the evening, those of the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde."

This will not be, as many seem to think, the first occasion on which Mr. Stokowski has conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony. In the season of 1930-31, at a time when the New York and Philadelphia orchestras had the same management, Mr. Toscanini and Mr. Stokowski traded places for a fortnight, the former conducting the Philadelphians, the latter the resident ensemble in Carnegie Hall. That this should have been so readily forgotten in a little more than 10 years would indicate that no particular musical history was made, though there were Bach transcriptions then as well as today. A legend has lingered that whereas the Philadelphia musicians put themselves out to please their guest, those of Manhattan might have been more obliging.

Precise dates are now available for the entrances and exits of the nine conductors who will divide between them the labors of the regular concerts of the Centennial year. The procession has been scheduled as follows: Oct. 9-19, two weeks, Leopold Stokowski; Oct. 20-Nov. 2, two weeks, John Barbirolli; Nov. 3-16, two weeks, Bruno Walter; Nov. 17-Dec. 14, four weeks, Artur Rodzinski; Dec. 15-Jan. 11, four weeks, Dimitri Mitropoulos; Jan. 12-18, one week, Fritz Busch; Jan. 19-Feb. 1, two weeks, Serge Koussevitzky; Feb. 2-8, one week, Fritz Busch; Feb. 9-22, two weeks, Eugene Goossens; Feb. 23-April 5, six weeks (with the exception of two concerts, March 26 and 27, to be conducted by Walter Damrosch), John Barbirolli; April 6-19, two weeks, Bruno Walter. No confirmation is available of rumors that Arturo Toscanini may yet consent to conduct a few concerts. The Young Peoples and Children's series will again be led by Rudolph Ganz.

* * *

Among novelties that have been promised by the various conductors, in addition to that of the opening concert already named, are: the Folk Dance for strings and percussion from Roy Harris's Folk Dance Symphony; Symphony "With Humor" by Paul Creston; "Guaracho" by Morton Gould, all to be introduced by Mr. Stokowski; Castelnuovo-Tedesco's latest Shakespeare Overture "King John," William Grant Still's "Plain Chant for America," Gretchaninoff's Fourth Symphony, Villa-Lobos' "Bachianas Brasileras" No. 2, by Mr. Barbirolli; Aaron Copland's "Statements," David Diamond's Symphony, Carlos Chavez's Piano Concerto, by Mr. Mitropoulos; David Stanley Smith's "Credo for Orchestra" and Samuel Barber's "Essay," by Mr. Walter; and, less definitely, Jerome Kern's "Showboat Suite," by Mr. Rodzinski.

Special programs will include one devoted to the music of Busoni, who has figured only rarely at Philharmonic concerts. It will be conducted by Mr. Mitropoulos and will include, besides two excerpts from the opera "Doctor Faust," the "Tanzwalzer" and a suite arranged by Busoni from Mozart's "Idomeneo," the "Indian Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, with Egon Petri as soloist, and the Violin Concerto, to be played by Joseph Szigeti. Mr. Damrosch's two concerts will be given over entirely to music by Berlioz and there will be an all-Rachmaninoff program with the composer as soloist. The Westminster Choir will be associated with the orchestra in performances of Mozart's Requiem and Brahms' Rhapsody and "Song of Fate," to be conducted by Bruno Walter; and Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater" and excerpts from Act I of Wagner's "Parsifal," on Mr. Barbirolli's list.

The Valors of Minneapolis

By Harold Hobson

London

The other evening I met two old friends of mine. At least, I call them old friends of mine, though I have met them only once before. That was in Birmingham last fall, one night just as the air raid sirens began to wail out upon the midland air. I picked my way delicately behind the stage, avoiding as well as I could the scattered débris of flapping canvas and littered flats, and came upon them in a white-washed passage, just as one of the scene-shifters, inspired by the siren, shouted to his mate, "Hurry up, Charlie, there's the bell for dinner."

That was in the Birmingham Empire. These men I am talking about were the Two Valors, American New-Style Hand Balancers as they describe themselves upon the bills. One was small and dark and serious, the other small and fair and gay. About that time the United States Government was sending over the Washington to England to take back American citizens to the other side of the Atlantic. It was a tense moment for American entertainers in Britain. Many of them had been received very kindly here. Some of them, like Dorothy Dickson and Hartley Power, had justly attained high popularity. It was understandable that they should not want to leave the country just because of a few thousand tons of bombs. On the other hand, bombs are distinctly unpleasant things. Not many people can lay their hands on their hearts, and say they really like them. Besides, last fall, theaters were shutting down all over the country. It seemed unlikely that there was going to be much future in Britain for either English or American stage players.

"Shall you go back to America?" I asked the Two Valors, as darkness and a bomb fell together.

"Not on your life," said the fair one.

"I should think not," said the dark one.

"Attaboy," they both said in unison.

The months passed by, the winter went, spring came and disappeared, and I heard nothing more of the Two Valors. Then, on a hoarding, I saw that they were in a show called "Hello, America," at the Finsbury Park Empire. The Finsbury Park Empire is not only a music hall: it is a music hall in the suburbs. Now I rarely go to music halls, and I never go to theaters in the suburbs, whether music halls or not. But on this occasion I made an exception. I wanted to see the Two Valors again.

They were on for only 10 minutes, but in those 10 minutes they put up a lively show. They sprang on each other's hands, they flew between each other's legs, they shot and dived and waltzed through the air.

"It must need a great deal of strength," I said to them when the show was over.

"No, it doesn't really," replied the dark one. "It's a matter of skill. Of balance, you know."

"You've had an enormous house tonight," I went on. (The theater had been packed to the roof, the walls, and the doors.)

"Theaters are packed all over the country," they answered. (This is very true. "Up and Doing," Leslie Henson's show at the Saville, is playing to £3,000 a week. The forebodings of last autumn have proved quite unfounded.)

"Remember us to America," they said.

"Any particular part?" I asked.

"Yes," they shouted. "Minneapolis. We both come from Minneapolis."

So, Minneapolis, here are greetings from the Two Valors, whom England likes as well as they like England.

Manuscript Treasures

A collection of original musical manuscripts, to be known as the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation Collection of Musical Autographs, has just been established in the Library of Congress in Washington. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, notes that the manuscripts were gathered by the late Dr. Jerome Stonborough of Vienna. The composers represented in the collection are Beethoven, Brahms, Michael Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Wagner and Weber. The manuscripts of Beethoven include the entire Scherzo of the B flat Major String Quartet, Op. 130, the song, "Leid aus der Ferne," two sets of sketches, and 19 holograph letters. Among the Brahms items are 27 songs, including "Dein blaues Auge" and "Du bist meine Königin," the Variations on a theme by Handel, the two versions of the waltzes, two versions of the piano concerto in D minor, and a little-known version of the Deutsches Requiem. The Mozart manuscripts include the Serenade in B Flat Major (K. V. 361), the String Quintet in C Major (K. V. 515) and a letter from the composer to his sister.

London Quartet Redivivus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

Of prime importance to lovers of chamber music were the concerts of the London String Quartet, reassembled at the instance of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The Quartet was disbanded seven years ago. Three of the players became residents of Southern California, and when William Primrose, viola player, the fourth, came to the Coast, Mrs. Coolidge brought them together for a series of free concerts, three of which were given in the lecture room of the Los Angeles Library, under the auspices of the music division.

Three weeks of daily rehearsals re-established the ensemble. Tonally and musically, it held to its standards, and only occasionally was there lacking the mental unanimity which illumined their playing in former years.

The first program began with Mozart's Quartet in C, (K 465), and included Beethoven's E minor, Op. 59, No. 2, and Darius Milhaud's Quartet No. 9. With Mr. Milhaud present, and also Arnold Schönberg, Igor Stravinsky, and Italo Montemezzi in the audience, the concert was a gala event. The Milhaud work, composed in 1935 and dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge, was beautifully played. The Adagio and the second movement (Animé) were fine examples of brilliant playing. The sturdy qualities of the Beethoven opus were profusely demonstrated.

The second concert (Sept. 11) included Ravel's Quartet, Brahms' B Flat, op. 67, and a single-movement composition by Malipiero, entitled "Cantari alla Madrigalesca," dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge. These madrigal-like melodies have a certain charm that can prove quite disarming when played by an organization like the Londoners. Their iridescent tone quality made the Ravel work memorable, but, in comparison, the giant stature of Brahms looms heroically large. Its inspired pages challenged playing of superb caliber.

The third program introduced a Quartet in G, by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Haydn's 64, No. 6, and a quartet by Schumann. All the concerts were attended by capacity audiences.

The wave of chamber music concerts brought two to Occidental College, with the Londoners and the Coolidge Quartet playing in Thorne Hall. At the University of Southern California, five evenings, also sponsored by Mrs. Coolidge, devoted to trios and sonatas by Beethoven, were scheduled from Sept. 15 to 19. The Coleman Chamber Concerts in Pasadena will open its thirty-sixth season on Oct. 19 with a concert by the Brodetsky Ensemble of 32 musicians, presenting string quartet music. Other concerts will be given by the Primrose Quartet, the Coolidge Quartet, Roth Quartet, and the Belgian Piano Quartet. Emanuel Bay will appear as pianist with the Brodetsky Ensemble; Homer Simmons and George Scharl, duo-pianists, with the Roth players, and Lee Pattison with the Coolidge Quartet.

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The Home Forum

They Read "Hans Brinker" in Ireland

WE WERE TALKING about children's books and the correct time to start certain small people upon them. We had canvassed a few when I said suddenly: "You will be giving them 'Hans Brinker' pretty soon, no doubt?"

"Ah, yes," they said with delighted thoughtfulness, "that, of course."

"Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates"! Was there ever a more delightful book for children? I thought of "Tanglewood Tales," of "The Water-Babies," of "Alice" and "Master Skylark,"—of many others. Then I came back to "Hans Brinker."

* * *

I read it first at Rusheen. There were four of us, all under 'teen age, the youngest about nine. We two had come up from Galway in the train, which was enough of an adventure in itself. The third-class carriage—no one traveled first class in Ireland, except Government officials, in those days—had shiny yellow varnished slatted seats and backs; the floor was dusty, so we climbed up bag and baggage on to the seats and swung our feet in a sort of tremendous happiness. There was the usual rug roll and some battered suitcases, and a devoted and somewhat flurried aunt in charge: Mamma giving last minute directions which slid over us like water; the coachman bringing in a forgotten umbrella, received with disdain and tucked into the rug roll; then we were off.

First we had to go out as if we were going to Dublin; the train ran on to the bridge and we could see, across the lough, our own home. Then, after an agonizing few minutes, the train decided it was going to Connemara, reversed suddenly and switched on to the Clifden line. Now we were really off. We left the town, we left the river; for some time, the landmarks were familiar and then they got more strange. The brown bog began and the hills slowly appeared. That was a great moment, when the Twelve Pins were descried. After that it was merely a question of waiting. We ran through the Maam Valley and finally into Clifden, which was the end of the tram part of the journey.

* * *

Rusheen was lovely. It was a square white house standing back from the road. The grass came right up almost to the door. It was a real meadow; the grass was cut for hay and made into little haycocks. The flowers grew around the house; at the back the sea came up over the rocks, as clear and transparent as glass. For some reason, we were not allowed to swim there; perhaps there was an undertow—I don't remember. We had to drive in the pony cart to the coral strand where the beach was all little prickly bits of white coral—some fossilized remnants of another epoch.

But all this is not about "Hans Brinker." We were left very much alone, as I recall it. Our aunt, and the mother of the other children in the house, whose summer home it was, only appear as shadows; people who called us in to meals. Otherwise, we did much as we liked. And yet there was a pattern, quite different from the pattern of our own home at Deer Park, into which we fitted ourselves with pleasure. We knew it was a tenuous thing: that, after a few weeks, we should go back to our old pattern, and live our old lives. But here we were in Connemara where everything was a little strange; and in a house which was also a little strange, so that our two companions, whom we saw so often in the winter and autumn, were also a little strange.

* * *

Although we were left to our own devices, there was one point on which our hostess was exacting. After early dinner, we had all to go to our rooms and "rest." This sentence was mitigated by our being allowed to take books with us; and, yes, that is where I met "Hans Brinker."

When I had Hans, the half hour, or hour, of rest period did not seem long. I lay stretched out luxuriously on my white bed; the shades were drawn, but enough light came in for reading—the glare only was shut out. The room was large and quiet; the polished floor was uncarpeted, as was the broad stair leading up to the rooms; a few floor rugs lay upon it. It felt foreign and "new" to me. I lay in deep content, and easily transported myself to Holland.

* * *

In these days, it is not easy to think of Holland with anything but sadness. I have never been to Holland, though I know Belgium; so all my thoughts of it are what I have learned from books. But sometimes, when I do think of it, instead of the country and the inhabitants, which I can visualize from pictures and descriptions, I see instead a cool and quiet room where the light is soft but adequate. I see a little lazy girl, bound in for an hour to lie quietly; not to race up and down stairs; not to call the dogs and dash out over the rocks to gather dulse; not even to sit on the sunny front steps and fashion neatly small pigs and animals out of bog mold, damped into the consistency of modeling clay but beautifully black—as we used to stay doing, for hours on end, drying them in the sun till they were hard.

The sun is moving around the floor in straight lines from floor-board to floor-board; soon the welcome signal will come: "Children, you can get up now." But, in the meantime, I am flying along frozen dykes on wooden skates or silver skates. This will be Holland and "Hans Brinker" for me, always.

A. J. S.

Star Owner

Lank on his side-hill farm he lives
with sorrel to his knees,
with a blue hay-cart leaning up
against lopsided trees.

We asked what sort of timberline
lay up the ridge a mile:
his dog had let the rabbits be
up there for quite a while.

We asked what sort of meadowgrass
gave the narrow valley hay.
"Well, I can't rightly tell you, now.
The cows don't go that way."

We asked what sort of meadow grass
from his cold mountain spring.
"I got good water here," he said.
"Now here's a funny thing.

"I got a star down in that well—
you can see it night or day.
Stop in again and have a drink
next time you come this way."

FRANCES FROST

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Treasured in Africa

IT WAS ON the far eastern edge of Buzi country in a deep, dark mountain valley that a funny thing happened. We had left Kongomah's country and after touching our feet in Guinea, we were swinging slowly down toward Kongbah again. There was a chief in the mountain country that the boys believed the richest man in all the world; he lived in great splendor, they told me, and so we went to visit him. Kienah-Ko, his name was, and because he was rich and lived in splendor and seemed not the type to be interested in trinkets and gadgets, I "dashed" him, when I left his town, not these, but a small bag of silver coin. It was gift enough to make most chiefs forget their dignity and dance for joy, but Kienah-Ko only shook the money out on a goatskin rug before him and looked at it disdainfully.

"Silver—only silver?" he asked in disgust. "I have no use for silver!"

Then he clapped his hands and two of the servants who stood behind him fanning with great plumed fans walked from the rug-draped hut and returned a moment later carrying between them, and struggling beneath its weight, a massive gold devil-head mask. It was beautifully etched and truly the work of a master. When I gasped—and the gasp was genuine—he was pleased and clapped his hands again. Gold spoons and a great gold bowl followed. Then, when a gorgeous sword with a carved ivory handle and short, solid, worked gold blade had been brought in and—from an envious heart!—I gasped again, he was definitely pleased and delighted.

"I see you love fine things," he said with a smile.

"Yes, these are most beautiful!" I managed to answer.

"Well, you shall see something truly fine then!" he grunted. "I bought it only a moon ago and there is none other like it in all the great forest."

Then, in hushed confidence, he began to tell me of his most precious treasure—"a small, magic-gold stick made from the color of sky at sunset." He spoke at great length, and it was only with much persuasion that he finally showed it to me. A thick, soft gold chain was about his neck, and slowly he pulled it from beneath his gaudy gown. Link after link came to the light and finally—the chain was at least two feet long!—the end came; fastened to it "the magic sky-colored stick." With greedy eyes the chief looked at me, cupping the precious thing in his hands.

"Is it not wonderful?" he said in a hushed voice.

"It is too wonderful!" I answered when I got my breath, . . .

The thing that he showed me was a gilded ten-cent bullet pencil of the novelty variety so often used in advertising. It had a large eraser, and the center was covered with celluloid—many-colored celluloid, the shades of which somewhat suggested a rainbow.—From "I Found Africa," by VAN NES ALLEN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A DUTCH FAMILY IN THE COURTYARD OF THEIR HOUSE": *by Pieter de Hooch*

Born in Rotterdam in 1629, Pieter de Hooch became one of the Dutch Little Masters. The span of his life lies within those years which saw a large group of painters thrive and flourish. Peace had descended after the Thirty Years' War, and the Dutch burghers expressed their satisfaction through cultivating home life and all the amenities. The Little Masters recorded the charm and tranquillity of the Dutch homes, the beauty and domesticity of the people.

Pieter de Hooch first resembled Hals; later he disclosed the influence of Rembrandt and Vermeer. This canvas was painted in the years of de Hooch's superlative accomplishment. He was married in 1654, and "A Dutch Family in the Courtyard of Their House" was painted a year later. De Hooch was fond of depicting his own home, and his wife often appeared in the composition. She was the daughter of a faience manufacturer, and after their marriage they resided at Delft. Later they moved to Amsterdam where Pieter painted, though with less zest and beauty than characterized the Delft period.

Verwachting en Vervulling

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE DICHTER Tennyson heeft gezegd: „Meer dingen worden door gebed bewerkt, dan deze wereld wel denkt." Toch ziet de wereld nu en dan de geestelijke mogelijkheden, die een gevolg zijn van het Christendom. Oneindig machtiger dan de snoevende strijdlustigheid van de stoffelijkheid is het, den tijd trotseerende, voorbeeld van Christus Jezus, die den menschen heeft geleerd, in het geestelijke datgene te vinden, wat de verbeelding der wereld te boven gaat—de tegenwoordige werkelijkheid en rijkheid van het koninkrijk der hemelen.

Een mensch wordt somtijds belemmerd door een beperkt verwachten van het goede. Hij gelooft misschien, dat hetgeen hij bereiken kan begrensd is door wat de omstandigheden of zijn gezondheid veroorloven. Alleen wanneer de waarheid van het onbegrensde, geestelijk bestaan in zijn denken daagt, gaat hij beseffen hoe onmetelijk van aard het goede is en wordt het feit hem duidelijk, dat in Jezus' loopbaan het volmaakte voorbeeld gevonden kan worden voor alle rechtmatig streven.

De Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, Mary Baker Eddy, heeft de mogelijkheden van het ware zijn in de volgende woorden uiteengezet (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, blz. 132): „Goddelijke Liefde heeft de „deur, genaamd de Schoone" voor ons geopend, waar wij God kunnen zien en leven, waar wij het goede zien in het goede—God in al Zijn eenheid—één Gemoed en dat goddelijk; waar wij onzen naaste kunnen liefhebben als ons zelven en onze vijanden zegenen."

Haar woorden doen zien, hoezeer de menschheid noodig heeft te leeren begrijpen, dat het oneindige goddelijk Beginsel God—Liefde, Gemoed—is. De Christelijke Wetenschap leert, dat het oneindige goede geen wezenlijk tegengestelde kan hebben. Begrenzing, de schijnbare loochening van oneindigheid, is niet werkelijk. Zich werkelijkheid aanmatigend, brengt zij het individueele menschelijk bewustzijn door de misvatting van het zijn in verzoeking. En deze misvatting, die zich voordoet als een neerdrukkende omgeving in een ontredderde wereld, houdt op den mensch te bedriegen naarmate hij Gods alzijn gaat zien en leert begrijpen, dat de werkelijke mensch Gods gelijkenis is.

De Christelijke Wetenschap helpt ons om gedachtelijk een standpunt tegenover de stoffelijkheid in te nemen. Dit moet niet vreemd schijnen, gezien de bekende feilbaarheid van de stoffelijke zinnen, die voor de werkelijkheid van de stof pleiten. Waarom zou bijvoorbeeld de zin, die een valsch beeld geeft van de verhouding, waarin de aarde tot de zon staat, betrouwbaar worden geacht, wanneer hij den mensch, het beeld Gods, tracht te beschrijven als ziek of in moeilijkheden verkeerend, of onderhevig aan den dood?

De oneindige schepper moet door Zijn oneindige schepping worden vertegenwoordigd. Dit axioma vernietigt de vrees, geboren uit de valsche theologische voorstelling, dat, hoewel God volmaakt is, de mensch zijn volmaaktheid heeft verloren. Hoe zou dit kunnen gebeuren? Het is duidelijk, dat de menschheid heeft geloofd in sterfelijkheid, terwijl zij van Jezus' overwinning had moeten leeren, dat sterfelijkheid een droom is, waaruit Christus het ontwaakte menschelijk bewustzijn doet opstaan tot het besef, dat vrees, gebrek en lijden onbekend zijn aan den door God geschapen mensch.

Uit Jezus' voorbeeld zou de menschheid ook kunnen leeren, dat het koninkrijk der hemelen in onze individueele ondervinding tot openbaring komt, wanneer wij weten, dat wij nu één zijn met God. Jezus wist, dat zijn ware zelfheid onafgebroken verbleef in den hemel. Deze overtuiging maakte hem machtig. Het feit van 's menschen éénzijn met God kan door iedereen worden gedemonstreerd. Hiertoe is noodig het geloof, dat de mensch sterfelijk en stoffelijk is, los te laten en tot het bewuste besef te komen, dat de mensch hier en nu de goddelijke eigenschappen van Gemoed uitdrukt.

De menschheid bezit slechts een begrensd begrip van 's menschen goddelijke natuur. De door God geschapen mensch is gezond, blijde en volmaakt. Deze werkelijkheid verschijnt aan het menschelijk bewustzijn, wanneer de waarheid van het zijn erkend en geleefd wordt en men de intelligentie en bekwaamheid benut, die 's menschen éénzijn met God tot openbaring brengen. Zulk benutten is verhoord gebed. Verwachting wordt tot vervulling door het gebed, dat erkent, dat God het immertegenwoordige goede is, en dat de mensch in alle eeuwigheid Gods geliefde kind is, geschapen naar Zijn gelijkenis.

De Psalmdichter heeft gezongen (Ps. 62:6): „Doch gij, o mijne ziel! zwijg Gode; want van Hem is mijne verwachting." De beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap ziet hierin de opdracht om louter menschelijk optimisme te vervangen door positief geestelijk weten, alleen gegrond op God. Hierdoor gaat verlangen over in een juist gevoel van verantwoordelijkheid, want dit brengt meer van het goede naar voren, meer van de blijdschap, die God eeuwiglijk aan den mensch schenkt. En daar niets anders dan het uitdrukken van geestelijke eigenschappen noodig is voor het leven in al zijn volheid, volgt hieruit, dat bewust éénzijn met het goddelijke de zoogenaamde toekomst verzekert en ontvouwt door iederen dag tot een bewijs te maken, dat God, het oneindige goede, het eenige Leven en Gemoed is en in den mensch wordt weerspiegeld.

De vraag: „Wat zal ik doen?"—zoo menigmaal vol vrees gesteld wanneer de toekomst duister schijnt,—vindt altijd snel een antwoord bij hen, die in de Christelijke Wetenschap een andere vraag leeren beantwoorden: „Wat doe ik, als Gods gelijkenis, op dit oogenblik?" Antwoorden op deze vraag vinden wij overal in den Bijbel en in de geïnspireerde werken van Mrs. Eddy. Allen, die bezig zijn sterfelijke opvattingen te leeren vervangen door geestelijke ideeën, vinden hetgeen zij noodig hebben in Mrs. Eddy's woorden op blz. 258 van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [*Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift*]: „God brengt in den mensch de oneindige idee tot uitdrukking, die zich voortdurend ontwikkelt en verruimt, en hooger en hooger stijgt vanuit een onbegrensde basis."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Rotterdam: A Bright Picture

ROTTERDAM was delightfully peaceful and serene, and oh, so clean and well cared for, as if everyone took pride in the appearance of the city. Old houses and tree-shaded canals made pictures in all directions. *Singels*, charming disused canals that had been parked, were bordered with the greenest of grass (that Dutch green which is called "the despair of artists"), with rows of shade trees and beds of vivid flowers, and had swans and ducks swimming about.

In all my ramblings in this and other Dutch towns and cities I didn't see a slum. There were not even tenement-like districts, but, instead, rows of ideal little workmen's houses, neat and fresh, with brightly painted doors and blinds, which rented from one dollar and a half to two dollars a week! And there was absolutely no illiteracy. I have never seen such contented and well-behaved crowds as in Holland.—From "Letters and Journals of a Diplomat," by LARZ ANDERSON. (New York: Revell.)

Expectation and Fulfillment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MORE THINGS are wrought by prayer," said Tennyson, "than this world dreams of." Yet the world now and again becomes aware of spiritual possibilities as the result of Christianity. Potent beyond the boastful aggressiveness of materiality is the time-defying example of Christ Jesus, who taught men to find in spirituality that which is beyond worldly imagining—the present reality and bounty of the kingdom of heaven.

The individual is sometimes hindered by a limited expectancy of good. He may believe that his achievement is bounded by what circumstances or health permit. Only as the truth of unlimited spiritual existence dawns upon his thought does he realize the immeasurable nature of good and the fact that one can find in Jesus' career the perfect pattern for all legitimate endeavor.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has declared the possibilities of true being in these words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 132): "Divine Love hath opened the gate Beautiful to us, where we may see God and live, see good in good,—God all, one,—one Mind and that divine; where we may love our neighbor as ourselves, and bless our enemies."

Her words make plain humanity's need to understand God, Love, Mind, as the infinite divine Principle. Christian Science teaches that infinite good can have no actual opposite. Limitation, the seeming denial of infinitude, is not real. As a pretension to reality, it tempts the individual human consciousness with a misconception of being. And this misconception, which appears as a cramped environment in a disordered world, ceases to deceive in proportion as the individual beholds God's allness and the real man's likeness to Him.

Christian Science helps one to take a mental position opposite to materiality. This should not seem strange, in view of the known fallibility of those physical senses which argue for matter's reality. Why should that sense which falsifies the earth's relation to the sun, for instance, be counted trustworthy when it attempts to describe man, the image of God, as sick or in trouble, or as subject to death?

The infinite creator must be represented by His infinite creation. This axiom annuls the fear, begotten of false theology, that although God is perfect, man has fallen from perfection. How could this be? Plainly, humanity has believed in mortality, when it should have learned from Jesus' triumph that mortality is a dream from which the awakened human consciousness rises at the call of the Christ to realize that fear, want, and woe are unknown to the man of God's creating.

From Jesus' example humanity could also learn that through knowing one's present unity with God, the kingdom of heaven is revealed in individual experience. Jesus knew that his true selfhood was continually abiding in heaven. This conviction made him mighty. The fact of man's unity with God is available for everyone to demonstrate. This requires a turning away from the belief that man is mortal and material to the conscious realization that here and now man expresses the divine qualities of Mind.

Humanity possesses only a limited sense of man's divine nature. The man of God's making is whole, joyous, and perfect. This reality appears to human consciousness as the truth of being is discerned and lived, as one utilizes the intelligence and ability which manifest man's unity with God. This utilization is answered prayer. Expectation becomes fulfillment through prayer which acknowledges God as ever-present good, and man as the eternally beloved of God, made in His likeness.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 62:5), "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." The Christian Scientist reads in this a behest to replace mere human optimism with the positiveness of spiritual knowing based only upon God. This practice changes wishfulness into a right sense of responsibility, for it brings forth more of the good, more of the joy which God everlastingly bestows upon man. And since all that is necessary to fullness of life is the expression of spiritual qualities, it follows that conscious unity with the divine ensures and expands what is called the future by making every day a proof that God, infinite good, is the only Life and Mind, reflected in man.

The question, "What am I going to do?"—so often asked fearfully when the future seems problematic—is always quickly answered for those who learn in Christian Science how to answer another question: "What am I, as the likeness of God, doing now?" Answers to this question are disclosed throughout the Bible and the inspired writings of Mrs. Eddy. Applicable to the needs of all who are learning to replace mortal concepts with divine ideas are Mrs. Eddy's words found on page 258 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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The High Street Ran Downhill

FAIRHAVEN, the little town where Miss Syringa and Miss Gloria lived, was built beside the river where it widened to the sea. It was an old town, whose sons had been sailors for generations, and boats and fish and the weather were, and had always been, the chief preoccupation of the people, gentle and simple, who lived there. The very names of the streets and houses echoed the thoughts of the men and women who tramped up and down on the cobbles and sat behind the geraniums in the narrow windows: Fish Street, Nelson Square, Ship Hill, Trafalgar Place, Harbour View, the Moorings.

The town was built on the side of a hill, and all the streets fell steeply to the harbor, as though in a hurry to see how fast they could get there and look out across the smooth, sun-dappled water to the ever-changing shores across the estuary that were now blue, now green, now lilac-colored, but always beautiful; or to the haze of smoke that hung over the big town to the north, or the bar of white across the river to the south that showed where it met the sea. A good deal of traffic went up and down the river: pleasure steamers, tramp steamers, big yachts belonging to rich people that made their way arrogantly downstream to the sea, and little yachts painted red and blue and green whose white woven wings darted about like those of butterflies, and the houses of the little town were all built very high so that they could look over each other's shoulders at the excitement down below. Flights of steep stone steps led up to the front doors under the curiously carved triangular porches that sat on them like hats, the tiled roofs were weather-stained and irregular, and over the crooked chimneys the smoke was always dancing in the wind from the sea.

The High Street was the glory of the town, containing as it did the Church, the Town Hall, the lovely bow-windowed shops, and four public houses. You could buy all the necessaries of life in the shops; fishing rods, soap, sardines, and sunbonnets; . . . The High Street, like all the other streets, ran downhill, and on each side of it was a pavement raised high above the sloping street, with rails like the rails of a ship to prevent pedestrians falling over into the sea of traffic below. The traffic changed with the centuries, sedan chairs and coaches giving place to dogcarts and victorias, and they in their turn to bicycles and motors, but the high pavements and the old rails remained the same.—From "The Golden Skylark," by ELIZABETH GOUDGE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Legalisms and Actualities ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Every close observer in Washington recognizes that official explanations of the new shoot-on-sight Naval orders are inadequate.

It is clear that Germany has sunk American merchantmen carrying noncontraband in noncombat waters.

It is clear that Germany has violated international law to which the Nazi Government was a signatory by ignoring the safety of passengers and crew after torpedoing the Robin Moor.

It is clear that the United States must keep open its lines of communication to Iceland if it is to protect its North Atlantic bases.

It is clear that the United States is acting to preserve accepted rights of freedom of the seas under international law.

These things are true. They are accepted by the majority of the country. In all candor, however, it has to be said that all this talk about enforcing the freedom of the seas and protecting rights under international law simply does not reach to the real purposes of the United States nor to the means the Government is taking to accomplish those purposes. Such an explanation just plainly misses the mark; it blurs the truth.

Just to Keep the Record Clear

First, it needs to be understood that freedom of the seas is the asserted right of nonbelligerents to carry on nonbelligerent commerce with both sides. Thus the issue of the right to freedom of the seas arises only in time of war and is claimed under international law only by neutrals.

The truth is that when the United States implies that Germany is violating its right to the freedom of the seas by sinking the Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea and by damaging the Arkansan at the Port of Suez—both openly carrying war supplies to Germany's enemies—it is asserting a right not established by international law.

The truth is that when the United States says that it will "maintain intact" the "line of supply of material to the enemies of Hitler," it is not asserting any established right under freedom of the seas and it is not asserting any right of a neutral under international law.

Now these points are made only to keep the record clear, not to suggest that the purposes which the President has declared and the acts he has authorized to support them are in any degree wrong. In the judgment of this correspondent they are a thousand times right but they will be righter and surer if there is no subtlety and no subterfuge of any kind in their defense.

The United States is not a neutral and is not acting under its rights as a neutral.

The United States is producing billions of dollars of armaments to favor one side of the war and these armaments it is virtually giving to one side of the war.

Defeat of Hitler U. S. Aim

The United States is using its leadership, its industry, its economy and its Navy to help the Allies win.

The purpose of the United States is to defeat Hitler.

The defense of the freedom of the seas is incidental to the defeat of Hitler; the defeat of Hitler is not a mere by-product of the defense of the freedom of the seas.

The President said last week that "the time for active defense is now."

The time for absolute frankness is also now and absolute frankness requires that it be said that the United States is not acting primarily as a neutral to defend technical international law, it is acting primarily as an open enemy of Nazi Germany to defend the United States from Nazi aggression.

This is war, not peace. The rules are down and only as the Nation honestly faces the fact that it is, in fact, a belligerent, not a neutral—seeking to crush Hitlerism, not regularize its fighting—do the Government's determined measures make sense. They make complete sense when they rest on a full and frank version of the facts; they don't add up when there is any effort to gloss over what America's real role is in this conflict.

The United States cannot ship armaments to one side in this war and call it defending the freedom of the seas with the Navy protecting the shipments of those armaments.

The United States Navy is not primarily defending the freedom of the seas. It is primarily defending the United States. In doing so the United States is not acting as a neutral but as an open opponent of Nazi Germany. The Government's policies and acts will be genuinely understood and accepted only when it no longer pretends to neutrality.

The realistic recommendation of the American Legion convention in Milwaukee this week, urging repeal of the Neutrality Act and use of armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere wherever necessary was like a breath of fresh air over political Washington. By their votes in past years even isolationist politicians have recognized that the American Legion reflected majority sentiment. There is no reason to think the Legion does not represent majority sentiment today.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Little Drops of Water ..... ***By William R. Frye***

Water boiling and surging almost half way across the State of Massachusetts—500,000,000 gallons tunneled daily into hundreds of thousands of homes near Boston—is today mute witness to the vision which underlay a spectacular engineers' accomplishment—the $65,000,000 Quabbin Reservoir.

Two years ago, in the lull of a verbal storm that raged for 16 years in Massachusetts and echoed in the United States Supreme Court, Quabbin was completed.

A gigantic project, thought to be the largest of its kind in the world, it washed 7,000 persons out of their homes, inundated 39 square miles of land, cost nearly half as much as the Boulder Dam, and stored up 415,000,000,000 gallons of water for Metropolitan Boston to use.

Until this year, it lay idle—a big, blue $65,000,000 lake, a boon to scenery in mid-Western Massachusetts, but little more.

But today Quabbin is rescuing Boston and its suburbs from yellowed lawns and parched gardens—not to say thirsty people.

A prolonged dry spell, lasting all year with the exception of a brief summer period, left the usual water sources for 1,500,000 persons at dangerously low levels and raised the spectre of a drought such as the Bay State has not seen in over a decade.

1922 to 1941

Quabbin stepped into the breach—and therein lies a story.

Back in 1922, when America was riding the tide of exultant "normalcy," a Boylston resident glanced one day at the Wachusett reservoir—major source of Boston water—and reported the level "so low you could see the mud on the bottom."

He raised an alarm. He told the local newspaper, and the local paper told the Commonwealth.

Again in 1924 there was a drought scare. For 44 days, from Oct. 9 to No. 21, there wasn't a drop of rain. Boston began to look about, seriously, for a solution.

It was suggested that the City reach into the central portion of Massachusetts for its supply. Why not dam the Ware River, tap the Swift, form a lake, and lead its waters into the Wachusett Reservoir when needed? To be sure, some parts of the Swift River were 80 miles from Boston. But what of it? A minor engineering problem. . . .

Money was appropriated and work begun. Then objections were voiced!

Four towns and parts of six others would be inundated. People would be torn away from land to which they had become attached. Colorful Greenwich Village would have to go; Enfield, Smith, Prescott, and Dana would be 200 feet under water. The residents made their indignation known.

Connecticut Objection

The State of Connecticut entered a protest: tapping the Ware and Swift, tributaries of the Connecticut River, might render the harbor below Hartford unsafe for navigation. That brought in the United States War Department's Rivers and Harbors Division, and ultimately the Supreme Court.

To cap the climax, Boston's own experts began to question the need for building a new reservoir at all—and they cited convincing figures which apparently showed the metropolitan district already had between 10,000,000 and 30,000,000 more gallons of water than it could use.

But the work, nevertheless, went on. The Metropolitan District Water Commission was convinced the wisdom of providing adequate reserve would some day be demonstrated. Court battles were won, the Government's benediction obtained, and Quabbin went through.

Today, not so very long after, Bostonians have reason to be grateful it did. Once again, this fall, you could nearly "see the mud" below a tranquil surface on Wachusett reservoir. But the remedy this time came in about 15 seconds, not 15 years. A valve was opened, and torrents of clear, fresh water tumbled into Boston homes. The "drought" vanished.

That's the story of an engineer's "dream" which came true, a statesman's vision which paid dividends in community service.

To Change the Subject:

Where Shall We Do Our Writing? ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

The question has never been settled. Quite likely, it never will be. For everybody has a different notion of the ideal spot in which to write.

Wandering about the halls of an inn on a hillside above that delicious old Vermont town of Bennington, I came upon a little secluded sitting-room where a woman sat before a typewriter. As I passed on tiptoe, she looked up, but abstractedly, her thought obviously upon her task. Apple-boughs tapped against her windows; tall grasses and goldenrod waved. But there was nothing else by way of interruption. In a meadow, beyond the hedge, was a Ford beach-wagon with a Connecticut registration. There it stood so stolidly that it might have taken root.

A fortunate woman, said I to myself. She has left all her cares and interferences, animate and inanimate. She has come here to write. Probably she has a book to finish in a given time. So I went away, thinking her the happiest of individuals. Alone on a fragrant Vermont hilltop, the autumn breezes sharp but the bronze sunshine more than mellow. No noise, practically no people. I longed to find myself another inn on another hilltop, where I might work too.

Newsroom Rates Well

And yet—the strange thing is that I can write better with the boisterous sounds of a newspaper newsroom whirling about my head: people talking and laughing, telephones clanging, typewriters whirring, or worse; where I myself am subject to interruptions innumerable. I've tried writing in the country, on the porch of a New Hampshire cottage with only an occasional car passing in the road; with wind in the pines and the bewilderingly lovely song of the whitethroat, and now and then the distant sweetness of a church bell. Yes, I could write there. But it required a nice mental adjustment to duty.

I've sat down, too, before a typewriter in a cool, empty room in our basement at home. The windows are so high that I cannot see anything of the diverting world outside; indeed, I can hear little, either, except the infrequent and artful sound of the adjacent heater gathering strength for fresh steam. Yes, I can write there if need be. I can lose myself in my subject and, coming up later for light and air and maybe food, I am capable of being vastly surprised at the position of the hands on our Scottish grandfather's clock.

Newsroom Still Favored

And yet I think the newsroom is best. I don't know for sure. Certainly I envied that woman on her Vermont hilltop. Those surroundings seemed ideal. But might she just possibly find them too quiet, too perfect, for daily use? In a small backwater of our newsroom, interruptions are calmly cultivated and expected—not dreaded. I can stop for a jaunty conversation with someone about a current play on the Boston boards. I can quite intelligently read proof or edit copy or even leave my place to go an errand into another part of the building; and then I can come back to finish a dangling sentence—not too greatly, I hope, to its disadvantage.

There have been those who sought privacy and those who accepted the nearness of the multitude, when they were about to write. Dr. Johnson, in his Gough Square house in London, mounted with his assistants into his Georgian attic when about to compile the famous Dictionary. Dickens crossed the road from Gad's Hill Place, entered his garden and settled himself in a summer-house at its further border. Hawthorne, at Wayside, climbed a little steep stair into a tower, shut a door firmly and wrote at a desk attached to the inner side of that same door. Others, seized with an inescapable urge, have written poetry in crowded busses or trains, standing at a crossroads, or sitting in the busy stir of a newspaper newsroom.

We all have our varying preferences. And they go to prove that a person can write just anywhere at all if only he wishes enough to do it.

Germans Still Cool to Any but a Nazi-Dictated Peace

Reichsairmarshal Göring Told the German People This Couldn't Happen Here

British bombers (top left) scoring on a Cologne power plant; anxious throngs (top right) surveying bomb damage in a Hamburg street; Berlin firefighters following up a British air attack; British bombs going down on industrial targets at Cologne; the German censors passed this picture (left above) of bomb damage "somewhere in Germany"; usually the Nazis barricade bombed areas to conceal the damage from the civil population.

Propaganda spreads view that American boldness will be only in words, not in actual action.

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Germans, like other people, would welcome a return to normal conditions, but reports from the Continent indicate that at present the victorious Third Reich is not in a mood to consider any peace except one which would continue the existing Nazi hegemony throughout Europe.

Hitler's propaganda machine still dins into weary ears that this is a war for the very existence of Germany, that peace except on its own dictated terms is inconceivable except as another Versailles Diktat which envisages decades of degradation, inflation, and unemployment.

In the closing period of the World War a well-known German declared that his Nation was "winning itself to destruction." That lurking fear still exists, but with the German forces still advancing in Russia — even if slowly and a considerable cost—and occupying practically the whole Continent it is natural that a mood of disillusionment has not yet developed to any dangerous degree.

Results of the meeting at sea between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, according to reliable reports, had little reaction in Germany. This is understandable when it is remembered that the full text was not published in the German press, and German propaganda dismissed the Anglo-American statement as merely words divorced from action.

Doubt Move By U. S.

The United States continues to be branded as concerned only for business profits, so that latent fear of American intervention—even after Mr. Roosevelt's latest speech—is largely discounted by the belief that in the last resort the United States will not act.

Despite all this, losses in the Russian campaign have produced a depressing effect upon the German population, especially in the larger cities where news travels quicker through underground channels.

The German public, accustomed for the past year to the bewildering speed of other campaigns, is disappointed at the present failure to reach the objective according to the Hitler plan.

Change in Propaganda

Leningrad still stands and there is some understanding that Stalin's scorched-earth policy will increase the difficulties of the German Army.

Despite the German inborn and studiously cultivated contempt for the Russian armed forces, there is widespread feeling that official propaganda has been even more misleading than customary.

It may be as counteraction to this increased loss of confidence that Minister of Propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels had admitted heavy German casualties—between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000—and has appealed to Germans to face up to this position.

However this is reminiscent of similar appeals in the World War and is hardly likely to produce enthusiasm among those remembering earlier experiences.

General conditions within Germany do not appear to have deteriorated to the extent where unrest is likely. There are shortages in some commodities, but this means little in a country accustomed to state control of markets for many years and to the progressive lowering of the standard of living.

It is more likely that trouble would arise in the occupied countries like Holland and Norway, which formerly had a much higher standard of living and are now robbed of their supplies by the Nazis.

Nazis Last to Hunger

For it is clear that the Nazis will be the last to hunger so long as supplies are anywhere obtainable.

British air raids, especially in their wider and more intensified form, are having a serious effect on the morale of the population in the Rhineland and larger cities like Hamburg and Berlin. They are becoming almost daily reminders of the falseness of their leader's prophecies that no foreign airplane would ever bomb German cities. The Luftwaffe has shown a striking inability to prevent these raids or to retaliate.

Far from minimizing the effects of the raids the Nazi press now angrily describes them as "mean and loutish."

Alternative to Chaos

It is difficult just at the moment to see how the Third Reich can collapse from within. The great mass of the Germans still accept the present regime as the only alternative to chaos or domination from abroad.

Furthermore, the hold of the Gestapo in every town and village is still extremely strong. Nothing is left to chance. The ordinary citizen is discouraged from traveling except under special conditions and is isolated from possible subversive elements in other towns.

The news, which is withheld or discounted by official propaganda, appears to find its way around, though the extent to which Germans hear foreign broadcasts is difficult to gauge accurately.

Apathy and lack of enthusiasm for military successes which do not bring peace do exist, but most shrewd neutral observers in Germany still feel that only a very severe military check will produce any marked deterioration of German morale in the near future.

Sox Close Out Boston American League Season With New York Club Tomorrow

Henrich Has Best Year In Yankee Right Field

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in 1937 Commissioner Landis declared young, good-looking Tommy Henrich a free agent and the New York Yankees promptly signed him to a contract for a handsome bonus. A graceful performer in the field and at the plate, the Massillon (Ohio) outfielder nevertheless seemed out of place among a gang of broad-shouldered sluggers. His boyish features reminded you of a high school sophomore, trying out for the varsity.

But that was four years ago. Today Tommy Henrich is one of Joe McCarthy's best men—a consistent long hitter, and an outstanding all-around right fielder.

Has 31 Homers

Ever since Henrich became a Yankee regular, he has improved steadily. In '38 he batted .270. The following season he went to .277. Last year he got up to .307. But 1941 will be his greatest by a wide margin. As this is written he has 31 home runs—just four behind the leader, Ted Williams—and has driven in 86 team mates. Those who know all about the Yankees ignore Tommy's below-.300 batting average.

From a part-time operator, who played only when a right-hander was pitching for the opposition, Henrich has grown into a star. Other ball players call him the most underrated fellow in the American League. When the men you play against come out with such a statement, you must have something.

Henrich Ready

A lot of people are concerned about the Yankees as the World Series approaches, now that Charley Keller is in a questionable state. They contend that Joe Di Maggio will spark the right-handed side of the batting order, but wonder who will do it among the lefties. Well, how about Henrich? There are few outfielders around with a better record.

As Henrich plays single games at Fenway Park against the Red Sox today and tomorrow, it should be interesting to see whether or not he can hold up his end of the Yankee attack. Some of the New York critics even suggest that he will catch Williams in the home run race. But we here in Boston doubt that. As a matter of fact, Henrich probably doubts it too, but will stay in there swinging.

* * *

The Red Sox and the American League say farewell to Boston tomorrow for the season. It could have been a happier year, of course. The Sox might have won the pennant. But when it became apparent that they couldn't, they did the next best thing.

* * *

Joe Cronin closes out the schedule with three games in a row at Philadelphia, starting Tuesday, and two more at Philadelphia, beginning a week from today.

* * *

After tomorrow, there is no game in the Hub until next Wednesday, when the Braves open a two-game series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Casey Stengel's National League card runs out with singles with the Giants here next Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

As the Fenway series opened this afternoon, the Yankees had 12 victories, the Red Sox eight for 1941. By tomorrow night, however, the two clubs will have met 23 times, as one meeting ended in a tie.

Cooney Weiland Named Manager Of Hershey Club

Ralph "Cooney" Weiland, Bruins coach for the last two years, has accepted the position as hockey manager for the Hershey Estates and will personally manage the Hershey Hockey Club of the American League in the 1941-42 season. He will take over his new duties immediately.

Weiland's appointment ties in nicely with the Bruins plans for developing young players at Hershey, and Art Ross said that he and Weston Adams were delighted with this phase of Weiland's appointment at Hershey.

The Bruins have known about this opportunity for Weiland for some time, and did not stand in the way of his accepting. "It's good news for us," said Ross, "because it means that the young players we will have at Hershey will be schooled by Cooney along Bruins lines, and will fit into our picture so much the better when they come up to us."

Place Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20—Edward R. Place, '24, of Boston, has been appointed director of publicity of the Brown University Athletic Council for the fall sports season, it was announced today by Thomas W. Taylor, Director of Brown Athletics.

Silent Telephone Bell Makes Ducky Pond Happy

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 20 (AP)—"The telephone," said Raymond (Ducky) Pond, with a look that verged on bliss, "doesn't ring nearly as much—in fact, it doesn't ring at all."

That is one of the joys of little Bates College, a solace which no man who has coached Yale gridiron teams for the last six years can possibly underestimate.

"The phone," continued Pond, who resigned from Yale last fall and picked up the coaching reins at this college of only 700 students, "rang at all hours when I was in New Haven. You got calls from old grads, along with bushels of telegrams and special delivery letters, and all of them gave you perfectly ridiculous suggestions about who and what to play."

Ducky looked over the 26 irrepressible young hearties who make up the Bates squad, mused about the days when he could draw more than 100 candidates from Yale's undergraduate ranks of 5,300, and then observed:

No High Pressure

"I'll probably like this better than that high pressure stuff."

Pond, who, when he was an undergraduate, wrote in his Yale yearbook that his goal in life was coaching, almost gave up the game last fall when he parted ways with the Elis. Friends, however, advised otherwise and he was willing to listen to them.

"Everybody thought I'd be discouraged when I saw the small size of the Bates squad," said Ducky with a slow smile. "They gave me pep talks. But I'm not discouraged. There's a good spirit here."

"A coach has to do more coaching than supervising in a school this size," he continued. "But it's more fun and at least you know that what you want is being done.

"The small college coach is faced with the same problems in general that you meet in the major colleges. The competition is just as keen. The boys are fully as intelligent here at picking up plays as any I've handled. And in general, I think that they probably are a little more rugged, with good arms and legs, because most of them had to work their way through school. At Yale and Princeton, for instance, sons of wealth do not have much to do and haven't the legs and stamina for football.

Not Many Reserves

"It looks as if I can whip together one eleven but without many reserves," he said after a recent hard practice session.

Just as he did at Yale, he expects to adapt his offense to his material. He recalls one memorable Yale team he built around Larry Kelley, and another that had the great Clint Frank as its yeoman.

At Bates, Pond prefers to have a team that has learned a little thoroughly rather than one that has picked up much vaguely. He needs replacements all along the line and throughout the backfield.

He plans to study the offenses offered by his Maine rivals and if they have anything new, he'll snap it up. "I'm not too proud," he explained, recalling that once Cornell used a new type of mousetrap against his Yale team and he put it into practice the following week against Pennsylvania. Later Cornell found one of its last opponents using that same play.

Yes, Ducky is sure he'll like Maine.

The Bates schedule:

Sept. 27, Amherst at Amherst, Mass.
Oct. 4, New Hampshire; 11, Tufts; 18, Northeastern; 25, Maine.
Nov. 1, Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine; 11, Colby at Waterville, Maine.

Ted and Pete Still Outrun Rival Batters

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The major leagues are turning the last corner before the end of the season and Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Pete Reiser of the Brooklyn Dodgers still are outrunning their rivals for the batting championships.

With another week to go, Williams has an average of .405 and a splendid chance to be the first .400 hitter in the big leagues since Bill Terry hit .401 for the New York Giants in 1930.

No one has finished above .400 in the American League since 1923 when Harry Heilmann hit .403.

Williams dropped five points this week.

Reiser slipped three points to .335, but all vestige of opposition disappeared at the same time.

Johnny Hopp of the St. Louis Cardinals, who held the lead for a few days in midsummer, was hitting .325 and still threatening in second place last Saturday. But this week he made only four hits in seven games and vanished from among the 10 leading hitters—skidding to .309.

During the same period Johnny Mize, who had been third at .323, dropped to .317, although this was good enough to tie Stan Hack of the Chicago Cubs for second.

The 10 leaders in each league:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	PC
Williams, Boston	135	457	139	173	.405
Travis, Washington	142	573	101	206	.359
Di Maggio, New York	135	512	116	181	.354
Heath, Cleveland	142	550	85	187	.340
Siebert, Philadelphia	123	467	63	156	.334
Cullenbine, St. Louis	141	473	81	155	.328
S. Chapman, Phila.	137	526	93	172	.327
Wright, Chicago	128	486	67	157	.323
McCosky, Detroit	118	458	73	148	.323
Appling, Chicago	146	561	87	175	.312
Cronin, Boston	139	507	96	158	.312

National League

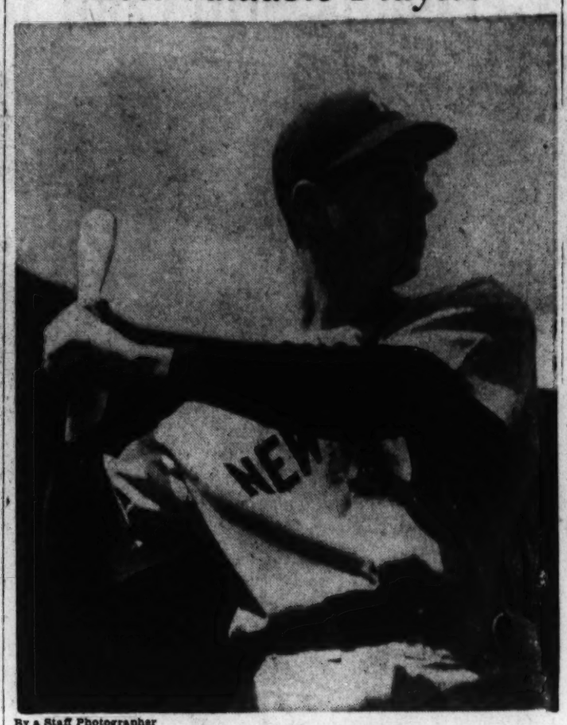
Reiser, Brooklyn	130	514	110	172	.335
Hack, Chicago	145	562	107	178	.317
Mize, St. Louis	126	473	68	150	.317
Medwick, Brooklyn	124	503	96	159	.316
Cooney, Boston	117	427	51	135	.316
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	103	363	67	114	.314
Etten, Philadelphia	130	498	69	156	.313
Walker, Brooklyn	140	499	82	156	.311
Slaughter, St. Louis	111	425	71	132	.311
Litwhiler, Phila.	139	548	68	170	.310

Friday Football

By the Associated Press

Albright 20, Blue Ridge 0.
Moravian 27, Davis and Elkins 0.
Hartwick 18, Morrisville Aggies 0.
The Citadel 45, High Point 0.
Appalachian 14, Newberry 12.
Tampa 26, Troy (Ala.) Teachers 0.
Western Kentucky T. 36, Austin Peay 0.
Carson Newman 38, Tennessee Wesleyan 0.
Xavier (Ohio) 63, Georgetown (Ky.) 6.
Drake 21, St. Ambrose 7.
Washburn 26, College of Emporia 0.
Dayton 62, Hillsdale 0.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 13, Butler 6.
Hope 16, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Junior 0.
Concordia (Minn.) 13, North Dakota State 7.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 13, Winona Teach. 0.
Wayne (Neb.) 14, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 7, Missouri Valley 0.
Rockhurst 6, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 0.
Jefferson Barracks 32, North East Oklahoma Junior 6.
Eastern Kentucky T. 18, Maryville (Mo.) T. 7.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 26, Bethany 0.
York 14, Concordia (Neb.) 0.
Sterling College 6, Southwestern (Kan.) 14.
Southeastern (Okla.) 0, Springfield (Mo.) T. 45.
Highlands University 0, New Mexico Aggies 32.
Arizona State 6, Gonzaga 0.
San Jose State 14, Texas A. & I. 7.
Portland (Ore.) Airbase 0, Willamette 19.

Most Valuable Player?



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees

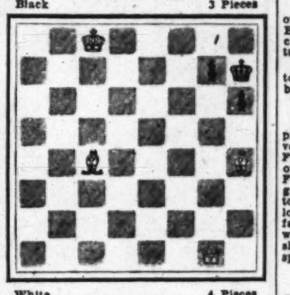
Spark of the powerful New York offense, as well as an all-around star on defense, Di Maggio is the Yankee candidate in the American League's most valuable player race. It would seem that his only serious rival for that high honor is Boston's Ted Williams.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Sept. 20, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2385
By Dr. Henry W., Edgar, and Jacob Bettmann

Black 3 Pieces

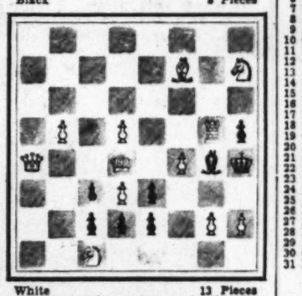


White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (New York Clipper, 1884. "Real gem in miniature form.")

Problem No. 2386
By Dr. Henry W. Bettmann

Black 8 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. ("Theory of Pawn Promotion," 1912. "Very remarkable promotion study." When this Bettmann series began, in error their native city was given as St. Louis. Actually the three gifted composers all have always lived in Cincinnati, Ohio.)

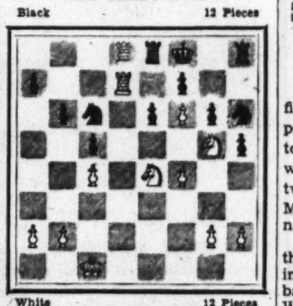
Solutions to Problems

No. 2383. Q-K
No. 2384. 1. R-R5 Kt-B3
2. Q-Kt6
1. " Kt-B5
2. Q-Kt4

End-Game No. 580. Black wins: 1 . . . RxPch (Black): 2 KxR, Q-R7ch; 3 K-R, R-Q7; 4 Resigns.

End-Game No. 581

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win. (Nimzowitsch-Duhm, Hanover, 1926.)

Simultaneous Record

The simultaneous exhibition, in which the lone master pits his skill against numbers of individual players, has long been a popular demonstration of the master's skill and a method whereby he earns a sizable portion of his precarious livelihood.

From time to time, these exhibitions take on additional glamor because a record is involved. On August 29, in Buenos Aires, Gideon Stahlberg, one of the foreign experts competing in the international team tournament when war broke out, established what seems to be the ultimate in records. Beginning at 10 p. m., he took on 400 players, presumably in relays. By Aug. 31, that is some 36 hours later, he had won 364 games, drawn 14, and lost 22.

Women's Championship Match

Mrs. Adele Rivero, national women's champion, has agreed to meet the previous titleholder, Miss N. May Karff, of Boston and New York, in an eight-game match, beginning next month.

Blighty

This is the name of the newspaper put out by the English armed forces and the British Chess Magazine reports that the chess column is one of its popular features.

Chess has been recognized as a pastime to be encouraged, and competitions are being arranged with official sanction.

Fine-Reshevsky Draw

This game, from the New York Championship, shows Reshevsky gradually developing a threatening attack, which cost Fine the exchange. In due time, this was offset by a pawn advantage which enabled Fine to hold his position both in this game and as the leading scorer in the tournament. It will be recalled that Fine lost the national championship through failing to follow through when he had a winning advantage in his game with Reshevsky in the tournament held in the spring of 1940.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Fine Black	Reshevsky White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	32 P-B4	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	33 Q-B3	R-Q
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	34 P-Kt4	Kt(K)-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	35 PxP	Kt(Kt3)xP
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	36 Kt-Kt4	R-KB2
6 PxB	P-B4	37 Kt-B6ch	K-R
7 PxQP	KPxP	38 R-QB	RxKt
8 B-Q3	Castles	39 PxR	R-KB
9 Kt-K2	P-QKt3	40 R-K	RxP
10 Castles	B-Kt3	41 P-QR4	Q-Q2
11 BxB	KtxB	42 R-KB2	Kt-QB2
12 Q-Q3	Q-B	43 R-B2	R-KB2
13 B-Kt2	PxP	44 R(K)-QB	Kt-K
14 BPxP	Kt-B2	45 B-R3	Kt-B3
15 KR-QB	Q-Q2	46 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
16 P-B3	KR-K	47 B-B6ch	K-Kt1
17 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt1	48 B-Q6ch	Kt-K
18 R-K	QR-B	49 B-K5	Kt-Kt3
19 QR-Q	Q-R5	50 R-R8	Kt-QB3
20 R-Q2	Q-B5	51 P-R3	KtxB
21 Q-Kt1	Q-K16	52 QPxKt	QxQRP
22 Kt-B5	R-B2	53 R(B1)-B8	R-B
23 P-K4	KR-QB	54 P-K6	K-Kt2
24 R-Q3	Q-R5	55 P-K7	RxP
25 P-K5	Kt-K	56 Q-Q7	R-B4
26 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt4	57 R-B2	Q-R5
27 R-Q2	Q-Kt6	58 R-K3	R-Kt4ch
28 R-Q3	Q-Kt4	59 R-KKt2	RxRch
29 R-Q2	Q-R4	60 KxR	QxKP
30 Q-Q	Q-Kt4	61 QxQP	Drawn
31 P-Kt3	P-K13		

Russian Game

The score in any tournament has a bearing on a player's play in any particular round. The brilliancy below began because Lilienthal had a poor score and was therefore willing to try an experimental opening. His opponent "ate it up!"

Queen's Pawn Counter Gambit

Bolesla-vsky White	Lilienthal Black	Bolesla-vsky White	Lilienthal Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Q-K2	QxQP
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	11 Kt-K5	Q-Kt3
3 KtxP	Q-K2	12 QKtxP	Kt-Q2
4 P-Q4	P-KB3	13 B-B4	Kt-K4
5 Kt-Q3	PxP	14 CastlesQR	B-B2
6 Kt-B4	Q-B2	15 Kt(K4)-Kt5	PxKt
7 Kt-Q2	B-KB4	16 BxKt	BxKt
8 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	17 BxBP	Resigns
9 B-QB4	Q-Q2		

Open Polo Final

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The final game of the national open polo championship will be played tomorrow with Aknusti, last year's winner, facing Gulf Stream after two of the beaten teams open the Monty Waterbury memorial tournament today.

The same teams that compete in the open, play on a handicap basis in the Waterbury tourney. On this basis, the Pelicans will concede Westbury one goal in today's opening match. The Pelican quartet of Laddie Sanford, Winston Guest, George Oliver and Cocie Rathbone, have a handicap total of 26 goals. Westbury, despite the presence of ten-goal Stewart Iglehart at No. 3, is rated at 25. The other players are Gerald Dempsey, Earle Hopping and Mike White.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 19

By the Associated Press

International League (Finals)

Montreal 6, Newark 4 (Montreal leads best-of-seven series, 3-1).

American Association (Finals)

Columbus 8, Louisville 1 (Columbus leads best-of-seven series, 1-0).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 14-5, Los Angeles 3-1.
Sacramento 9-2, Oakland 7-2 (2nd, called eighth inning, tie, league curfew).
San Diego 8, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 6, Portland 5.

Texas League (Finals)

Dallas 2, Tulsa 1 (Dallas wins series 4-3).

Southern Association (Finals)

Nashville 3, Atlanta 2 (10 innings). (Nashville wins series, 4-3.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	97	49	.664	
Boston	79	67	.541	18
Chicago	73	74	.497	24½
Cleveland	71	74	.490	25½
Detroit	71	75	.486	26
St. Louis	65	79	.451	31
Washington	64	80	.444	32
Philadelphia	62	84	.425	35

Results Sept. 19
No games scheduled

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	93	52	.641	
St. Louis	92	52	.639	½
Cincinnati	81	64	.559	12
Pittsburgh	78	66	.542	14½
Chicago	67	79	.459	26½
New York	64	76	.457	26½
Boston	60	84	.417	32½
Philadelphia	40	102	.282	51½

Result Sept. 19
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.

Women's State Golf Title Closes New England Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This week marks finis to the regular tournament schedule of the Massachusetts Golf Association. It by no means implies that golfing activities go dormant, nor even that all play for 1941 in this district is at an end. Club tournaments will continue as long as the weather allows; open or invitation mixed foursomes of a more or less impromptu nature generally materialize at the tag end of each season and, strangely enough, the women's Massachusetts championship, usually played in the spring, is booked for next week at the Winchester Country Club.

The women's State championship has been characterized as an anti-climax, coming so closely upon the heels of the women's national. From one point of view that is correct, but from another the opposite is true. It might be more of an anti-climax had not Mrs. Warren Beard, three times winner of the State title, sensationalized the national by going to the turn in 34 against Betty Hicks Newell, giving the budding new champion a tussle that tested her to the limit. Nor is it to be overlooked that Mrs. Beard, in earning the right to stack up against Mrs. Newell, had to go to the home hole before she disposed of Mrs. John Goodrich of the local contingent.

Distance Counts

It may be said further, about Mrs. Goodrich, that a week prior to the national she had a 78 at Essex County, playing with her father, Carl Dennett, on a very windy day. She is among the few who might give Mrs. Beard trouble on a course like Winchester, where distance counts. Deborrah Verry, assuming she decides to defend her title in the face of almost complete desertion of tournament golf this year in favor of defense work, might get her swing into the groove and put up a formidable struggle for the retention of her title. After all, in her case, it would still be defense work. Miss Verry failed to qualify in the national, but it was not for lack of hitting powers. I saw her hit a second shot over the steep embankment at the 13th hole in the qualifying round and comparatively few in the field were equal to it.

The fact that five of the 16 Massachusetts entrants for the national qualified for match play ought to be extremely encouraging, especially to have one of them do what Mrs. Beard did in match play and what Alice Belanger did in tieing for the qualifying medal. It all goes to show that there is more talent around these parts than a lot of golf followers suspected and it ought to be an inspiration for all hands, especially the younger girls. There is no reason why they should not develop their play to match the girls of any district in the country.

Most Hospitable

At the risk of boring readers by dwelling too much upon the women's national, there are still a few items about the tournament that strike me as deserving of a final word. For one thing, the women's committee of the U. S. G. A. Frances Stebbins of Newton as chairman, did itself proud, both from a managerial and social standpoint. The reception arranged for the evening before the championship was characterized by some of the visiting golfers as the most hospitable occasion they ever had experienced at a championship.

During the week's play I rubbed elbows with many old-time golfers and enthusiasts, both men and women, one of whom was Jack Jolly, old-time professional and sporting goods representative for many years. He played in national opens as far back as 1902 and he played in that memorable one of 1913 at The Country Club. As he and I were walking down the fifth fairway, following Mrs. Newell and Helen Sigel, he remarked that the last time he walked that fairway was following Harry Vardon and Elmer Loving in the last round of the national which Francis Ouimet won in a play-off with Vardon and Elmer Loving in the last round of the national which Francis Ouimet won in a play-off with Vardon and Ted Ray. "It's still a grand golf course, isn't it?" was his comment.

Another interesting sidelight on last week's national was to see Harold W. Pierce, as president of the U. S. G. A., and Herbert Jaques, ex-president, both members of The country Club, jointly officiating in the final match, and to note in attendance, during the week, no fewer than four other U. S. G. A. presidents of the past, namely, Findlay Douglas, John Jackson, Prescott Bush and Archie Reid.

Incidentally, Joe Dey, Jr., executive secretary of the U. S. G. A., has some editing and revamping to do in connection with next year's official Year Book. It transpires that official records are a trifle remiss, especially in the case of Miss Margaret Curtis. They have her down in the 1941 book as medalist in 1905, 1907 and 1912. The facts are that she tied for the medal in 1902 with Louisia A. Wells and lost in matching for the prize. In 1905 she tied with Georgianna Bishop. She was medalist in 1907; but in 1909, which in the year book has Mrs. C. F. Fox as medalist, both Miss Curtis and Anita Phipps of Springfield tied for it. In 1912 Miss Curtis won the medal by three strokes.

Summing it up, Miss Curtis won the medal outright twice and tied for it three times between 1902 and 1912, all in a period where her reputation was essentially that of a match, rather than medal, player, and in which she won the national title three times.

Betty Newell May Not 'Turn' Just Yet

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Sept. 20.

California's first national women's amateur golf champion, Elizabeth Hicks Newell of Long Beach, apparently has changed her plans about turning professional.

George Shaw, Los Angeles sporting goods company executive, said he talked long distance with Mrs. Newell, and quoted her as saying:

"Conditions at the present time are such that I am convinced it would not be wise to turn professional this year."

Soon after capturing the championship at Brookline, Mass., Mrs. Newell said she expected to turn pro.

Shaw said she was enroute by automobile from Brookline.

Coast Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (AP)—George Richards of Montebello, Calif., reached the end of his string yesterday in the Pacific southwest tennis tournament.

The young southpaw started off like a streak against Frankie Kovacs, the Oakland funster, but good-time Frankie showed him shots he couldn't handle and won, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3, to enter the men's singles finals.

Kovacs plays the winner of today's match between national champion Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker of Altadena, Calif.

Richards had eliminated such seeded stars as Ted Schroeder and Hal Surface.

Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica displayed the form that made her family famous in tennis in defeating Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, 9—7, 7—5.

She plays the winner of the Sarah Palfrey Cooke - Gracyn Wheeler Kelleher match. Finals in both singles divisions will be held Sunday.

No Passports

REGINA, Sept. 20 (AP)—Saskatchewan hockey players liable for military training who have contracts with clubs in the United States will not be granted passports by the Saskatchewan divisional board under the National War Services Act.

Justice J. F. L. Embury, chairman of the board, in a two-page written ruling, announced the decision yesterday.

W. G. Currie, Regina barrister, appeared before the board on behalf of a group of players from Saskatchewan.

"Young men are required for the armed forces," said Justice Embury. "These young men are between 19 and 24 years of age; they are physically fit. They are the class one would expect to rally to the colors. They are the class the army needs. It is regretted that they have turned a deaf ear to their country's call for the purpose of carrying on in their occupation of professional hockey."

Navy stars of last year will keep their old jersey numbers, even though it has been decided to adopt the new numbering scheme.

Women's Golf

W. G. A. M. Championship at Winchester Country Club, Sept. 22

Starting Time, Qualifying Round

9:15—Leone R Prouty (7), Furnace Brook; Anne M. Gormley (8), Brae Burn.
9:20—Dorothy J. Sullivan (10), Charles River; Bess Elliott (11), Brae Burn.
9:25—Mrs. Christopher Haigh (10), Tedesco; Mrs. A. Allen Kimball (9), Winchester.
9:30—Rosamond Vahey (5), Minute Man; Alice Belanger (6), United Shoe.
9:35—Mrs. Edward H. Baker (7), Oakley; Margaret Curtis (6), Essex.
9:40—Mrs. John S. Amory (8), Myopia; Mrs. George P. Buell (7), Concord.
9:45—Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Jr. (8), The Country; Mrs. Donald M. Belcher (8), Winchester.
9:50—Mrs. John Grew (8), Dedham; Mrs. Warren Beard (6), Charles River.
9:55—Mrs. Willard Howard (6), Wellesley; Mrs. William R. Austin (6), The Country.
10:00—Harriet S. Curtis (12), Essex; Mrs. James Parker (8), Myopia.
10:05—Mrs. Francis M. Gleason (6), Concord; Mrs. Thomas Whiteside (6), Dedham.
10:10—Martha Wiswall (8), Wellesley; Nancy Sutherland (6), Walpole.
10:15—Mrs. H. E. Ferris (9), The Country; Rene Henderson (8), Concord.
10:20—Cynthia Richardson (4), Highland; Rose M. O'Neil (3), Vesper.
10:25—Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret (4), Charles River; Mrs. Donald K. McClusky (6), Worcester.
10:30—Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr. (6), Rockport; Mrs. Edward C. Stone (10), The Country.
10:35—Nancy Bailey (10), Marshfield; Dorothy Brewer (12), Weston.
10:40—Ruth Wilcox (13), United Shoe; Helen Morgan (13), Brae Burn.
10:45—Margaret J. Jackson (11), Charles River; Mrs. Pierce Edmunds (13), Weston.
10:50—Mrs. George R. Norby (8), Green Hill; Mrs. H. W. School, Jr. (12), Charles River.
10:55—Mrs. C. Frederic Sprague (13), Bellevue; Mrs. Leslie B. Goff (17), Worcester.
11:00—Mrs. William F. Harty (13), Rockport; Mrs. John H. Devine (14), Charles River.
11:05—Mrs. Arthur L. Le Baron (12), Weston; Mrs. Kellogg Boynton (13), Andover.
11:10—Harriet Brewster (12), Blue Hill; Mrs. Vincent Farnsworth, Jr. (16), Winchester.
11:15—Mrs. John R. Goldsberry (15), Oakley; Mrs. A. C. Buffum (14), Winchester.
11:20—Cornelia Tuttle (16), The Country; Adelaide Homer (16), Winchester.
11:25—Mrs. Thomas N. McKenzie (16), Belmont; Mrs. Chester C. Vaughan (16), Riverside.
11:30—Mrs. Bernard M. Berry (16), Wellesley; Mrs. Marulee F. Brown (16), Winchester.
11:35—Mrs. Robert G. Stone (16), The Country; Mrs. E. C. Lane, Jr. (17), Wellesley.
11:40—Mrs. Warren H. Preble (16), Charles River; Mrs. Philip A. Hendrick (17), Winchester.
11:45—Mrs. Wayne Billings (17), Worcester; Mrs. J. B. Cecili (17), Winchester.
11:50—Mrs. George M. Wilson (17), Weston; Mrs. Rolland C. Griffith (17), Grand View.
11:55—Mrs. Leland F. Ross (18), Oak Hill; Mrs. Walter D. Cosgrove (18), Green Hill.
12:00—Mrs. Robert M. Cooms (18), Kernwood; Mrs. George B. Snow (18), Grand View.
12:05—Mrs. Stuart S. Wood (19), Haverhill; Mrs. William J. Forell (18), Haverhill.

By-Plays

Reminiscences

In previous By-Plays we named the pitchers, catchers, and infielders who have, in our opinion, been the best that the Boston National League Baseball Club has had on its roster since 1890. Today we are regarding the three outfield positions.

Of all the outfielders we recall during that time there is really only one who would be entitled to have a plaque in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., and he is Hugh Duffy. Over 40 years ago Duffy compiled the greatest batting record ever made by a major league player when he turned in the remarkable figure of .438.

While we find it easy enough to name Duffy for one of the outfield places we do not find it as easy picking the other two. There are no real standouts as was the case with the Boston Red Sox with such players as Williams, Speaker, Hooper and Lewis to select from.

Of the present-day Braves there is only one whom we would select and he is that great veteran, Cooney. Playing at an age when most major leaguers have turned in their glove, Cooney not only covers centerfield in a very satisfactory manner, but he is a .300 hitter and we are picking him for one of the posts.

The other position we are giving to Leslie Mann. This former Springfield Training School football and baseball star was fleet of foot, covered a lot of territory in centerfield and was a fairly good batter. And he was a member of the famous Braves of 1914.

We can think of several other centerfielders who wore Boston uniforms, but who did their best playing when members of other teams. There was Mike Donlin who won fame with the New York Giants way back in the '90s. Then there was "Ginger" Beaumont who was with Pittsburgh before joining Boston. Both of these players were good fielders and .300 hitters when in their prime.

And so the strongest team that the Boston Nationals could put on the field if it could have those players who were the best when at the top of their game and had not made their reputations on some other team before joining Boston would, in our opinion, be John G. Clarkson, Charlie Nichols, Dick Rudolph and George Tyler, pitchers; "Hank" Gowdy and Mike Kelley, catchers; Fred Tenney, first base; Bobby Lowe, second base; Walter Maranville, shortstop; Billy Nash, third base; Hugh Duffy, right field; Leslie Mann, centerfield, and Jim Cooney, left field.

G. M. R. H.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals, sticking doggedly to the task of overtaking the Brooklyn Dodgers, whipped the Chicago Cubs 3-1 yesterday (Friday) and crept within half a game of the National League lead.

The Dodgers had an open date and were unable to defend themselves against the encroachment, but today Brooklyn will play the last-place Phillies twice while the Cards and Cubs collide in another single game.

This will give Brooklyn a chance to get back its one-game lead—or lose first place altogether.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.	To Play
Brooklyn	93	52	.641	—	9
St. Louis	92	52	.639	½	9

Remaining schedule:
Brooklyn—Sept. 20 at Philadelphia (2); 21 at Philadelphia (2); 22 at Philadelphia; 23 open date; 24 at Boston; 25 at Boston; 26 open date; 27 Philadelphia; 28 Philadelphia.
St. Louis—Sept. 20 Chicago 21 Chicago (2); 22 open date; 23 at Pittsburgh (2); 24 at Pittsburgh; 25 at Pittsburgh; 26 open date; 27 at Chicago; 28 at Chicago.

Henry Hurst Golf

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20 (AP)—Sammy Snead has regained his long lost putting touch and he'd better hold on to it if he expects to keep ahead of the siege guns stalking his trail in the $7,500 Henry Hurst invitation golf inaugural.

The Hot Springs, Va., sharpshooter put on a dazzling performance to shave six strokes off par for a record-breaking 64 on the initial 18 holes at Torresdale-Frankford Country Club.

But the par busting 32-32 exhibition gave him only a one-stroke lead over the field of 86 at the start of today's second 18 holes of play after which the list will be cut to 48 low scorers for Sunday's concluding 36-hole battle.

In a tailspin since early August after winning the Canadian and Rochester opens, Slammin' Sam flashed old-time form yesterday to top an even dozen American champions, present and past. He used only 26 putts, getting down eight times in one and playing one hole without taking the putter out of his bag, blasting into the cup after trapping a tee shot on the 14th.

Hot on his heels came Terl Johnson, Philadelphia open champ and one of 13 players to better or equal par. Needing two more putts than Snead, Johnson hung up a neat 65 to match the course record set two days previously in practice by Jimmy Demaret of Norton, Conn., and Gene Kunes, Pennsylvania open titleholder.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 2 P. M.
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Education

Alpine School Chooses Idaho As a 'French' Setting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because a year's study in a school in France or Switzerland has for many generations been considered the finishing touch to an American boy's or girl's education, many American colleges have established practical exchanges of students in order to round out academic knowledge of foreign languages with a year abroad in which to absorb a practical knowledge of the spoken language.

Fifteen years ago, with a daughter who had just graduated from College and a son from Junior High School, a long-hoped-for desire in this direction was fulfilled and we sailed away for a year in France. There in St. Cloud, just out of Paris, we entered our boy in the Mac Jannet Schools. Established in an old chateau, this American school, up to the fall of France, provided for American boys and girls visiting or living in France a standard preparation for American secondary schools and colleges combined with daily training in outdoor sports and intensive work in French.

French Spoken

Under wide-spreading elms overlooking the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne, a thorough training was given in fundamental subjects, and effective drilling in French became a glorious adventure. French was spoken at all times. Classrooms were exchanged for visits to places of educational interest, museums, medieval castles, and international fairs. Vacation trips included Chamonix for winter sports and the Riviera for the Easter holidays, when both students and their parents were taken on these trips.

During July and August each year the school moved to its summer camp on Lake Annecy in the French Alps. Here tall snow capped peaks looked down on a setting of extraordinary beauty, and work and play continued under talented leaders in an Old World environment.

But the second World War with its terrible devastation changed all this, and when the Italian Army moved up into Haute Savoie, trenches crowded out the happy playground. At that time there were still American boys and girls to be provided for whose parents were in business in France.

Mr. Mac Jannet gave the summer camp to the American Quakers to serve as a home for French war orphans, and in an almost unbelievable time 300 little refugee children were quartered in L'Aiglon. Back in St. Cloud, the Elms carried on as long as it could but eventually that, too, had to be abandoned. So, after providing for a safe passage to Switzerland, or contact with their parents for every pupil, Mr. and Mrs. Mac Jannet donated all the movable part of the school equipment to a refugee colony under Dr. Donald Lourie and came home to America to establish a school of the same type.

Idaho Is Chosen

Because of its pure, dry air, cloudless skies, invigorating climate and magnificent setting on the edge of an immense area of untracked forest and mountain peaks, Sun Valley, Idaho, was chosen, and the Mac Jannet Chalets took up the work of the Elms and Camp L'Aiglon. French is spoken throughout the day and this first Alpine school in the United States provides that same combination of climate, equipment, and staff which made the Mac Jannet schools of France so famous.

In place of the visits to French points of interest, trips to typical ranches, silver mines, factories, ice caverns, lava flows, hot springs and great irrigation projects round out classroom studies and emphasize American interests in a way never before dreamed of. The old slogan "See America First" could well be changed to "Study America First." And in spite of the fact that the move was forced by the tragedy of world events, it is felt by those who have long known the school that a most important step forward has been taken. The opportunity for knowing and studying our own country which the school now undertakes to provide might well be followed and enlarged upon by more American schools and colleges.

M. S. S.

An Alpine outdoor French-speaking school is quite an innovation in the United States; but when the MacJannet School and Camp of St. Cloud, near Paris, and the shores of Lake Annecy in the French Alps, had to move, its American heads found in Sun Valley, Idaho, an Alpine setting that fitted into the School's traditions. Here in the sparkling mountain air, Alpine outdoor life is carried on and French is spoken. The two upper photographs are at the School's American chalets. The lower one is of a group of MacJannet campers on the shore of Lake Annecy taken before the School moved to the United States.

The Classroom Film Demands The Ablest of Teachers

Classroom Films—2

By Alvin von Auw

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Hollywood standards even the finest instructional film might seem lacking in those qualities which guarantee a good "box office." By corollary almost every Hollywood attempt to produce for the classroom has in some way failed to satisfy serious educators.

Different motives inspire the Hollywood producer and the producer of the straight instructional film. The cinema capital puts entertainment before enlightenment. In many theaters even the newsreel has become little more than an auxiliary entertainment medium sandwiched between the two halves of a double-feature bill. As one newsreel executive put it, "The theater managers who have to show our films do not think their function is to educate. They go to great trouble and expense to set up the desired spirit of romance and along comes a newsreel of the latest race riot or something else that disturbs the audience—and there goes the million-dollar effect. . . . The movie audience goes to the theater to get away from ordinary life and resents being dragged back by any newsreel."

Consequently the newsreel has become an entertainment form with conventions as strict as those of old-time vaudeville—sports shots, beauty contests, interviews with sweepstake winners, capsule speeches by national figures, a dialect comedian's comments on the antics of monkeys, with a smattering of as much real news as can be told without arousing the theater audience from its escapist mood.

Controversial Material

Properly edited, of course, newsreel shots arranged to form a coherent picture of historical developments are an invaluable aid to the teaching of current history. The candid eye of the camera gives vivid reality and dimension to persons and events which might otherwise remain remote abstractions to the student. For this very reason a heavy responsibility devolves upon the producers and schoolroom exhibitors of films on subjects currently controversial. Consider the impact on the student mind of the powerful supernewsreel "The Ramparts We Watch," a March of Time presentation whose editors would be hard put to deny contains more than one element of propaganda. But "The Ramparts" was produced primarily for distribution to theater audiences trained to some degree at least in critical appraisal. The producers, therefore, have felt themselves justified in employing the most striking effects to drive home their message.

However, to show such a film to a roomful of impressionable students, without first giving them a reasonable critical perspective, might be said to be confusing education with indoctrination. Such "documentary" films, if shown in the classroom, would indeed deserve the protests of educators who maintain that film is a potential propaganda tool in the schools, that it merely gives life to conclusions already arrived at and does not stimulate students to think for themselves.

Entertainment Outweighs

Hardly a week passes, it seems, without an addition to the varieties of theatrical short subjects Hollywood presents as appetizers on the cinematic bill-of-fare. Many of these, travelogues, popular science subjects, believe-it-or-not items, appeal to the very human appetite for miscellaneous information. Although the layman is likely to confuse them with instructional films, the entertainment value of these pictures far outweighs their educational value.

By contrast the truly effective instruction film, prepared by educational specialists, has no ulterior motives. In the true "instructional," superficial dramatic effects give place to sharp focus on the interest implicit in the subject matter itself.

What is the place of the teacher in the classroom where instructional films are used? Has the teacher become a victim of technological unemployment, as Edison prophesied?—and is the instructional film, as some incompletely informed critics intimate, merely "an animated pictorial lecture"?

One of the earliest ventures in the instructional field was, to be sure, nothing more than that. Having decided to make a film for the school trade, the producer retained a "big name" instructor in the field, brought him to the studio, stood him up in front of a blackboard, and proceeded to film the professor's customary lecture on the subject—four or five reels of it!

But the genuine instructional film neither seeks to do the teacher out of a job nor employs the professorial platform technique. The instructional film has rather created jobs, not only in the film industry, but in the school systems where directors of "audio-visual education" have been appointed to supervise the application of educational screen and radio to the requirements of the curriculum.

And it is precisely in the classrooms where instructional films are used that the teacher's workload has been increased, for the instructor must assimilate the materials of the film textbook" as well as those of the more traditional text. He must preview the films, clarify the objectives of each film program, conduct the eager discussion and cope with the barrage of questions that invariably is loosed once the lights have been turned up after a screen session.

Needs Of the Schools

But only too often have school hours which might have been better employed been spent in showing films which have been issued merely because some producer thought it "a good idea" to do a film on the rhesus monkey, say, or the garnet of Rock Island. "A Teacher" in an open letter to film producers recently pointed out that "films, no matter how interesting they may be, which are on subjects given little or passing attention in the usual curriculum, are written down as losses. If you worked from the needs of the schools, not from what the market has to offer, you would find bad guesses largely eliminated."

In England before the current war the problem was further complicated by the fact that instructional films had to rely on the theatrical market for their margin of profit and have had to include educationally irrelevant material as a concession to the box-office. Today, of course, British instructional film producers have dedicated their efforts to national service, devoting their attention to military subjects and the instruction of school children and the public in the intricacies of Air Raid Precautions. "The Care and Use of the Civilian Respirator" (gas mask) is a typical current release.

The American producers of genuine instructional films—and these can be counted on the fingers of one hand—suffer under no such handicap principally because they have a larger field of distribution. Almost all of them, in contrast to the "fly-by-night" enterprises which exploited the educational field by turns for so many years, have demonstrated a sincere approach to the educational problem and have adopted a policy of careful long-range planning.

Article three of this three-part series will follow next Tuesday.

Discipline Needed?

Because both the home and the school are coddling students, modern graduates have reached the point where they are unwilling to accept jobs that require hard work, a New York Board of Education report charges. The report asserts that too often students have preferred government-made work and have "demanded" things rather than been willing to sacrifice. Parents shared the blame, in the report, along with the schools, which were called upon to halt a decaying discipline now being meted out in irresponsible homes.

There seems to be no question that parental guidance has softened up in late years. That, combined with what some educators prefer to call streamlined education, has just about twisted the educational program beyond recall.

The attitude of so many modern parents has been to let the child take the easiest way out. "The parental attitude often is that their children should have a job, government-made if there is no other available," the report held, "even though they themselves have expended little effort and practically no discipline at home to inculcate in their children the desire to get the best out of their education." Some parents think, now that they have raised their children, the world owes their children a living.

As for the time the student actually spends in school, there is equally as great a need to return the school program to the great virtues and simple fundamentals. Honesty, resourcefulness, and willingness to work are sometimes hard to find in either the home or the classroom.

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Some Stocks Advance But Trading Slack

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—A few stock market favorites edged into recovery ground today but the list as a whole failed to exhibit comeback tendencies.

Some comfort was derived from the fact losses were mostly in minor fractions. Scattered gains of a point or so were seen near the final hour. Dealings were sluggish from the start.

News of further Nazi thrusts in the Ukraine, brokers said, did more than anything else to keep potential buyers side-tracked. The disposition in boardrooms was to hold commitments at a minimum pending week-end developments on the German-Russian front and more light on business prospects at home.

Bonds were mixed and commodities still pointed lower.

Among wavering shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Aircraft, Boeing, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, Texas Corp., Consolidated Edison, Allied Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Advances were registered for American Can, Caterpillar-Tractor, Eastman Kodak, Pennsylvania, Kennecott, General Electric and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Market analysts saw a moderately encouraging indicator in the summary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association placing lumber production last week at 14 per cent above the preceding week and 10 per cent ahead of the comparable period of 1940. Shipments also increased but new orders, although 25 per cent higher than the week before, were 22 per cent under the same week last year.

Notice was taken of the forecast of the bureau of agricultural economics that the impact of priorities on private industries would bring a decline in the rate of expansion of consumer demand for farm products in the next three months.

The bureau said: "Industrial activity has about stopped rising, partly as the result of the diversion of materials from civilian use to defense."

Bond Market

Bond prices declined irregularly toward the close of the short session today, losses ranging from fractions to around a point although a few rail and top-flight industrial issues advanced around ¼ point. A number of speculative rails were about unchanged in light volume.

U. S. governments held steady with yesterday's close in quiet over-the-counter trading and were neglected on the stock exchange.

The few sales of Japanese bonds were at lower prices. Other foreign dollar loans were mixed in a narrow range.

Gulf Shipbuilding Awarded Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced that a $35,280,000 contract had been awarded to the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp., Mobile, Ala., for 14 cargo vessels of a modified C-2 tpe.

The vessels, costing $2,520,000 each, will be constructed as part of the commission's expanded construction program which calls for production of 566 additional merchant ships.

Gulf Shipbuilding has agreed to deliver the first ship September 1, 1942, and the last on December 31, 1943. The commission said completion of negotiations with the concern marked its first participation in the drive toward a goal of two ships launched a day in 1942 and 1943.

C-2 ships have an over all length of 459 feet, a breadth of 63 feet and a dead weight tonnage of 8,656 tons.

Undergarment Group Asks Weavers to Ration Fabrics

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Women's Undergarment Association, in what is believed to be the first action of its kind in any industry, has decided to ask weavers and converters of rayon goods to ration the limited supply of fabrics to manufacturers.

Estimates of the amount of rayon that will be available for November and December this year ranged from 60 to 75 per cent of last year's deliveries for those months. Beyond that time, association sources said the availability of chemicals would determine the supply of rayon.

The Association, whose 40 members were estimated to represent about half the women's undergarment business, said in voting for the allocation conference that they wished to solve their own problems without petitioning for federal intervention.

Louis Bendet, association president, said weavers and converters had indicated a willingness to cooperate in the rationing.

Lumber Output Tops Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 6 stood at 116 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1936-39, and shipments 126 per cent. Production totaled 245,023,000 feet, which was 15 per cent less than the previous week, and 8 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Idle Furnace Reopened

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Officials of the Koppers United Company announced that one of the long-idle blast furnaces of the former Granite City Pig Iron Company, Granite City, Ill., again is producing pig iron. Koppers United recently purchased the plant and rehabilitated it to produce 700 gross tons a day.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 16
7⅜	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	Sep 18
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 18
45	35⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	5	42	41⅜	42	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 19
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (.40)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 19
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	8	7¾	8	Sep 17
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
21⅜	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20½	20½	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	161¾	161	161	—1½
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 19
14¾	11⅜	Allied Mills(g)	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	6	8½	8½	8½	
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Sep 19
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15⅜	15½	19½	Sep 19
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
20	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	20	20	20	Sep 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	58⅜	58¾	58¾	Sep 19
15⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
68½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Am Bosch	1	6½	6	6	Sep 19
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	34½	34	34	Sep 19
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 19
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	85	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	70¾	70½	70½	—1
23⅛	18⅞	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	21⅜	21¼	21¼	Sep 19
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	114	114	114	Sep 16
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep 17
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep19
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
24¾	11⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	6	23	23	23	— ⅛
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	8	17½	27¼	17½	— ⅜
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	9	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Sep19
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
4¼	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep19
33½	27⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep11
47¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Sep19
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1⅝e)	1	27	27	27	
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	25	4¼	3⅞	4	Sep19
13¼	9⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Sep16
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	13½	13	13	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	2	88¾	88½	88½	—1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12	12	12	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep19
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	8	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	5	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&St (.45g)	22	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1¼g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	154	154	154	Sep19
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	6	22¼	22	22	— ¼
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅜	14	Am Sug R (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
95	81	Am Sum pf(7)	2	93	85	95	Sep19
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Sep18
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	6	154⅞	154⅜	154⅜	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69¾	69½	69½	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70¾	70½	70½	— ¼
139	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	Sep19
44¼	41¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	5⅞	6	Sep18
29⅛	25⅞	Am Viscose ½g	8	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
116¾	114	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114	114	114	Sep18
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	11	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
89⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep19
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	3	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
61¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	79	79	79	— ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1⅛g)	14	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	17	17	17	Sep15
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep19
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜
5½	4	Armour Ill	44	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
69⅝	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	68½	68	68	—1
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep18
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	5	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.5g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Sep19
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	4	5½	5½	5½	Sep19
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep19
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep19
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep18
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	10	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63¾	63¾	63⅝	Sep19
28⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
35¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	34¼	34¼	34½	— ½
30¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	5	49¾	49¼	49½	Sep19
24⅞	19½	Atl Refining (1)	10	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 9
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50	49¾	50	Sep18
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep18
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep15
3⅛	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	42	4¼	4	4	— ¼
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	5	Bar ber & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep19
13⅛	7	Barber As (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep19
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	Sep19
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	4	20½	20¼	20½	Sep19
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27	27	27	Sep19
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	Sep19
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Sep18
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	3	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ¼
20	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	19½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Sep18
29¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
69½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	9	68	67⅝	68	
131½	119⅝	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122	122	Sep19
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	Sep19
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep19
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep13
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	53	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	6	31⅛	30	30	Sep19
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep19
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	12	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ½
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep17
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep19
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1⅝g	13	21½	21	21	
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep16
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Sep19
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep17
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep18
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	10	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep13
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	Sep19
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (1g)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep19
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Sep19
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	34⅝	33¾	33¾	Sep19
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	Sep16
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6½	6½	6½	Sep19
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¾	22⅜	22¾	Sep16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep18
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10	10	10	— ¾
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	Sep19
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
53	41	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Calumet&H(¾g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Sep19
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep17
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	Sep19
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	2⅞	3	Sep18
57¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	53	52¾	52⅞	— ⅜
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	47	46½	46½	+ ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	26	25⅞	25⅞	Sep19
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	Sep18
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Sep19
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep19
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	12½	12½	12⅝	Sep19
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 3
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep19
5½	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep19
22½	17½	Cham P&F(⅝g)	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep19
23	19⅝	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	—1½
44½	34½	Ches & Ohio (3)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep19
37⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	21	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep18
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	1½	1½	5½	— ½

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	5½	Chi Great W pf	1	8	8	8	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6¾	6½	6½	Sep19
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	Sep19
44½	27½	Chi P I cv pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Sep19
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	—1
		Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep16
		C R I & P 6% pf	3	A	⅛	⅛	Sep16
		C R I & P 7% pf	1	A	A	A	Sep17
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
3	1⅛	Childs Co	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep16
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	14	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
6	2¼	City Stores	6	3⅜	3½	3½	Sep19
40½	10¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	4	35½	24⅜	34⅜	Sep19
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	3	28⅛	28½	28⅞	Sep19
43½	26⅝	Climax M (1.20)	2	42	42	42	Sep19
107⅜	87	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	37	36½	36½	— ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	1	98½	98½	98½	— ⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep19
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	1	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep18
19¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19⅛	Sep18
21⅜	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	19	2⅜	2½	2½	
82¼	66½	Col G&E pf A(8)	1	69½	69	69½	Sep19
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2⅜)	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep19
84	69½	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	
31	21⅜	Comi Credit (3)	1	24	24	24	
104	99¾	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Sep17
27⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Sep11
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	18	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅜
		Com'th & South	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
26½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	9	25⅜	25½	25⅜	+ ⅛
4	⅜	Conde Nast(¼g)	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
18¾	11	Congoleum (1)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
30⅜	22½	Cons Aire (4g)	33	48⅜	47⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	2	14¼	14	14¼	Sep19
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	31	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	99⅞	99¾	99¾	— ¼
11¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅞	½	½	Sep16
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	Sep11
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	14	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	— ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Sep19
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25	25	25	Sep19
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep19
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	8	15¼	15¼	15½	Sep19
5¼	4½	Cont Baking	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
109¼	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	102½	102½	102½	Sep19
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	4	36¼	36	36	— ¼
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	45	44⅞	45	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Cont Motors	7	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	9	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	1	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛	Sep19
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Sep19
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¾g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep19
		Coty Internat'l	17	¾	¾	¾	Sep18
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of I Wheat(1.60)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep19
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	7½	7½	7½	
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	5	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
45⅛	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	Sep19
15⅜	11⅛

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Export Excess for Seven Months Totals $573,732,000

Business and Industry

Babson Weighs Handicaps Of U. S. Railroads

By Roger Babson

CONCORD, N. H.—There will be no railroad strike! The railroad employees of the United States have asked for a 30 per cent increase with the hope of getting a 15 per cent increase. The general impression is that this increase will be 10 per cent. Employees are entitled to this increase for the duration of the War but, coupled with such an increase, arrangements should now be included for an automatic readjustment after the war is over.

Railroad earnings have always been a feast or a famine. Just now, they are a feast; but after World War II they will again suffer from a famine. Not only will they suffer from the general decline in business, but also from the fleets of airplanes and miles of pipe lines being constructed. Furthermore, railroads' rates are largely fixed and hard to get increased; while their expenses are constantly increasing.

When I was Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, it was very evident that, however prosperous the railroads might become, organized labor would skim the cream. I still am of the same opinion because of the railroad employees' complete organization and also because the annual income of most of these employees is rather low. This last is due to the fact that the railroad industry, fundamentally, is running astern. As wages are increased, freight rates must be raised and then business falls off. It's truly a vicious circle.

What About Shipping Securities?

The freight traffic of the country has been sacrified to the passenger business which is unprofitable to nearly all the railroads. I think that ultimately we shall have to come to the Prince Plan, and perhaps go even a step further. Efficiency may demand having the trunk lines and terminals leased by the government and all railroads operate over the same on a train-mile basis. This saving would be so large that wages could be increased, the rates could be reduced, and, at the same time, railroad bonds would have greater value.

Diesel engines and streamlined trains will not solve the railroads' problem. If the railroads could lose all the passenger business it would be a great blessing. Unfortunately, they will lose only enough to make them operate at a loss. Commercial passenger airplanes will be so common after World War II that they will get the high-class passenger business while the busses will get the low bracket business. I had much rather today buy the securities of the re-organized traction companies of our larger cities than any railroad securities. Certainly, airplanes cannot compete with city transportation systems!

Admittedly, these are a gamble. I think the shipbuilding companies have a better future than the car-building and locomotive companies. Water transportation is the cheapest form of transportation. Shipping appears to be a long-pull industry, however successful ocean airplane "clippers" may be.

Investors Must Follow Changes

When it comes to buying the stocks of operating shipping lines, I'm not so bullish. They suffer greatly from labor and other troubles. Besides we do not know how much the Government obligations, which the shipping companies are now receiving for their commandeered ships, will be worth after World War II.

There is a paradox in connection with this shipping situation. At the present time one new ship is being launched for each two old ones that are being sunk; but in 1942 about 100 new ships should be launched every quarter. At an average tonnage of 10,000 tons this would mean about 1,000,000 new tons per quarter. This is about the rate at which the Allied sinkings are now taking place. These sinkings, however, should materially be cut down as airplane scouting is further developed. As to airplane securities as an investment, I will write next week.

Transportation is a fundamental industry but its form is constantly changing—from ox-cart to stage-coach to railroad, from railroad to trucks and busses, and hence to airplanes. The tendency, however, has always been for the owners of each of these forms of transportation to stick their heads in the sand and refuse to acknowledge changing conditions.

True security for management, stockholders, and employees comes through the recognition that change and evolution are the normal course of life. Any transportation company which is being run by a management or group of employees who are thinking mainly of themselves and ignoring fundamental changes is destined to be a poor investment.

Our forefathers were not afraid of any handicaps. They did not need to face government restrictions, but they faced Indian tomahawks, severe starvation, and epidemics. Security comes only through activity, co-operation, change, and courage.

The bus and truck companies are—as a rule—being operated by their owners. To a large extent this also applies to shipping. The railroads, however, are being run by lawyers, bankers, and others who have very, very little financial ownership in their companies. These managements may be as much of a self-perpetuating "closed shop" as are the labor unions. I prefer to invest in companies in which the officers have a large stake.

Chain Store Head

Kauffman

George Friedland

Elected President of Union Premier Food Stores, Inc., succeeding Samuel Friedland who was elected Chairman of the Board. The corporation through its wholly-owned subsidiaries operates super-market-type food stores known as Food Fair, located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

National Income In July Reaches New High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rise in national income produced in the United States continued in July for the fifth consecutive month, reaching the highest figure on record, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. National income in July amounted to $8,589,000,000 as compared with $8,260,000,000 in June and with $6,210,000,000 in July last year.

Exceeding the gains in previous months of this year, the July increase over last year amounted to 38.3 per cent. The cumulative total for the first seven months was 28.4 per cent higher than a year ago, with the national income rising to $52,291,000,000 this year from $40,740,000,000 for the 1940 period.

Preliminary figures for August indicate further expansion in national income, and the present outlook, the report states, is for further gains this fall, with the highest monthly figure for 1941 expected in October, since the seasonal peak in the shipments of agricultural products will be reached in that month. No pronounced recession is looked for, however, during November and December.

In view of the showing so far this year and the prospective trend during the remainder of the year, continues the service, the annual national income in 1941 promises to be larger than anticipated a month ago. Evidence last month indicated that the annual national income in 1941 would exceed $90,000,000,000. It now appears likely that the national income this year will exceed $95,000,000,000 and may approach $100,000,000,000. Under any circumstances, the national income this year will be much larger than in 1940, when it amounted to $76,035,000,000. It will also exceed the previous high record of $83,365,000,000 in the predepression year of 1929.

Building Contracts Awarded in August Break All Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Building and engineering contracts awarded in August in the 37 Eastern states totaled $760,233,000, the highest for any month on record, the F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

The August volume was 84 per cent higher than awards of $414,941,000 in the like month of 1940 and 14 per cent greater than the previous monthly record of $667,097,000 established in May, 1928.

Residential building awards aggregated $231,529,000, an increase of 51 per cent over August, 1940, the report showed.

Commenting on the August volume, Thomas S. Holden, president of the Dodge Company, said:

"This year's record-breaking volume of industrial plant construction has been an important factor in the demand for critical materials. As the defense plant expansion program tapers off, which will happen at some stage, the critical supply situation with regard to vitally important building materials and equipment should be eased to a considerable extent."

Massey Harris Co. Plans Reorganization of Capital

TORONTO (CP)—The board of directors of Massey-Harris Company Limited, announced approval of a plan of reorganization of the capital structure of the company designed to clear up a deficit of $21,300,000 from the balance sheet, to clear off $6,044,950 arrears on preferred stock and to leave the way open for dividends as earnings permit on the new preferred and common stock.

A brief outline of the plan said holders of 120,899 5 per cent preference shares will receive four new shares of 6¼ per cent, $20 par value preferred stock and three no par value new common shares. The holders of 739,622 no par value common shares will receive one share of new no part common for each two shares now held.

July Exports Reach Highest Level of Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said large shipments of lend-lease food and other supplies to England boosted United States merchandise exports in July to the highest level of the year.

Food exports, particularly, jumped in July, although they have been declining almost steadily since the war began. Food shipments totaled $46,000,000, more than double the monthly average so far this year, and included $11,000,000 of meat, $6,000,000 of lard, $9,000,000 of dairy products, and $4,000,000 of eggs.

Most of Food for England

The department no longer gives the destination of individual commodities but indicated nearly all of this food went to England under lend-lease.

July reports so far available show that exports totaled $359,000,000, but the department said that delay in filing and tabulating export documents made it inadvisable to accept this as a final figure for comparison with other months. However, the figure compared with $329,737,000 in June and $316,669,000 in July of last year.

Imports declined slightly to $277,847,000 compared with $279,563,000 in June and $232,393,000 in July 1940.

For the first seven months of the year, exports totaled $2,445,676,000, imports $1,871,944,000, and the export excess was $573,732,000.

In the similar period last year exports were $2,381,056,000, imports $1,526,455,000, and the export excess was $854,601,000.

Aeronautic exports showed little change in July. Compared with June, shipments of airplanes increased from 352 to 360, but shipments of airplane engines declined from 478 to 298.

July and 7 Months

Comparisons in foreign trade in certain leading agricultural commodities in July follows: (figures given in this order—July 1940, June 1941, July 1941, first seven months of 1940, and first seven months of 1941).

Exports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)— 74,341,000; 39,241,000; 31,745,000; 1,716,224,000; 268,916,000.

Imports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)—12,196,000; 19,027,000; 19,483,000; 70,744,000; 161,288,000.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—14,495,000; 14,916,000; 26,793,000; 171,432,000; 127,616,000.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—7,780,000; 6,630,000; 6,042,000; 43,381,000; 43,347,000.

Exports of wheat (bushels)—1,888,000; 106,000; 30,000; 10,322,000; 4,895,000.

Imports of wheat for milling and re-export (bushels)—598,000; 603,000; 853,000; 5,449,000; 4,382,000.

Exports of corn (bushels)—6,670,000; 269,000; 1,354,000; 26,143,000; 4,073,000.

Exports of meat products (pounds) — 6,561,000; 46,661,000; 51,954,000; 109,950,000; 128,109,000.

Imports of meat products (pounds) 6,771,000; 10,219,000; 10,279,000; 62,095,000; 86,582,000.

Exports lard (pounds)—28,239,000; 20,101,000; 53,819,000; 148,449,000; 159,817,000.

Exports of dairy products—$2,041,000; $7,827,000; $9,200,000; $6,353,000; $28,105,000.

50 P. C. Refrigerator Output Cut Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civilian supply section of the OPM has recommended that production of refrigerators be reduced nearly 50 per cent to conserve scarce materials needed in the defense program, it was learned.

The full OPM council is expected to pass on the recommendation soon.

OPM officials declined to disclose the exact percentage cut below 1940 production.

Excess Reserves Rise $140,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks increased $140,000,000 to a total of $5,250,000,000 in the week ended September 16.

The Federal Reserve Board says the rise was due primarily to Treasury spending for defense, quarterly public debt interest and other purposes. Idle funds of banks generally have been declining in recent months.

Deere & Co. Employees To Get 3 to 4 P. C. Bonus

WATERLOO, Iowa (AP)—L. A. Rowland, Vice-President and General Manager of the John Deere Tractor Company, and Iowa Transmission Company here, announced that 12 Deere & Co. plants will pay employees a bonus next month.

The bonus, he explained, would vary from 3 to 4 per cent of the last year's wages, depending on length of service, to employees of six months or more of service.

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

New York (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat has been sold for $28,000, a drop of $2,000 under the last previous membership transaction.

U. S. Seeks Better Way to End Labor Disputes—Britain's Road

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people face the fact that despite a national emergency threatening their way of life, there are grave disputes in the industrial field. A common danger and the need for all-out production do not diminish labor disputes though both sides lose in the struggle and the public interest suffers. Does the epidemic of strikes in the United States indicate that American labor has been discriminated against since the defense program started or is it merely a realistic seizure of time by the forelock—a utilization of strikes as weapons to force the granting of union demands?

Let us look at the record. In the first seven months of 1941, there were a total of 2,505 strikes involving 1,327,000 workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This compares with 1,403 strikes in the similar period of 1940, which affected 273,000 workers. In 1937, when industrial production was at a high level, the number of strikes totaled 3,217, involving 1,471,000 employees. That was the period which included the sitdown strikes in the automobile industry. In another column is shown a chart which illustrates the number of man-days lost through strikes this year—five times as large as in the like 1940 period.

Strikes Hamper Defense

Today there are numerous strikes which may become serious deterrents to the defense program. Just this week, sitdown strikes by coke-oven operators took place in the Clairton steel works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, which cut off 60 per cent of the coke and gas used by six mills employing 60,000 operatives in the Monongahela Valley; C.I.O. machinists struck at Youngstown, O.; workers walked out at the Ludlum Steel plant at Watervliet, N. Y.; artillery shell makers quit for a second time at the American Car & Foundry plant at Buffalo; engineers and oilers stopped work in the Seneca Ordnance Depot, Kendia, N. Y., and some 40,000 C.I.O. coal miners in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee have halted operations.

Portentous also could be the situation in which 1,300,000 railroad brotherhood employees voted to go on strike this month. The intervention of President Roosevelt placed the dispute in the hands of an emergency fact finding board which must report its findings in 30 days. The railroad executives offered counter-proposals which were turned down. It takes no expert economist or high-placed prophet to forecast a compromise. The force of public opinion on issues where so much is at stake will certainly bar a strike.

Many Causes of Strikes

Today's strikes are not necessarily disputes over wages, though pay is always a major factor. Jurisdictional disputes loom large in the total of man-days lost; that is, which union shall be the bargaining agent representing the workers. The battle may sometimes be won by powerful but unscrupulous minorities whose methods would not bear legal scrutiny.

Some union men quit because they will not work alongside non-union men; others walk out in protest over the discharge of certain fellow-employees; some, as in the case of the shell makers at Buffalo, staged a third walk-out in six months in a dispute over representation; the ship strike in New York harbor was aimed to enforce war bonuses by five steamship companies; the insurgent mine workers ceased work in a protest against an increase in union dues and assessments deducted automatically from their pay envelopes; the C. I. O. called a strike in the big shipyard at Kearny, N. J., to force the employer to threaten discharge of employees who didn't pay their dues; furniture workers at Muskegon, Mich., affiliated with the C. I. O., closed the plant though outvoted at a secret election under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board; and so on.

Problem Ever Present

How satisfactory relations are to be established between labor and management remain one of those problems that is never actually solved but must get constant, studious application in order that adjustments will be made in time to prevent friction or explosions. Management will have to cultivate a tolerant attitude toward the thought that workers have an ethical claim on a certain portion of the increase in the value of their labor, and that they have a substantive and inherent claim on the job they are filling. Labor will have to realize that its right to employment at remunerative pay depends not only on good work but on the employers' ability to make a profit. It behooves the worker and employer to sink their differences at a time of national danger and make thorough-going effort to understand each other's viewpoint.

There have been demands that the President take drastic action to prevent strikes during the emergency and several states have attempted to deal with labor stoppages by legislation. Some have enacted a 30-day cooling-off period before strikes or lockouts become effective; one state has banned sit-down strikes; others have merely expressed disapproval of strikes in defense industries, etc. There is a good deal of public approval for the position that wage demands and grievances which cannot be settled jointly should be decided by mediation. And opinion is practically unanimous that no group should be permitted to capitalize the present situation for its own advantage.

British-Canadian Methods

Coercion is regarded as undesirable by both capital and labor. It is, of course, a last resort. Wage-fixing is called for by a considerable group, on the ground that inflation cannot be prevented merely by price-fixing, but labor's opposition has so far made that proposal merely academic.

In Great Britain, compulsory arbitration of disputes is called for by law, but voluntary co-operation between employers and employees remains as the basic labor policy. Despite the banning of strikes or lockouts there, the number of disputes was almost as great in 1940 as in 1939, 914 against 940. The Churchill government has intervened in the matter of pay chiefly by imposing a "fair wage clause," which requires the payment of wage rates established by collective bargaining. At the beginning of 1940, some 12,000,000 employees' wages were fixed by the latter method, while about 3,000,000 had their wages determined by the linking of their pay either to the cost-of-living index, the price of a particular commodity or the profits of the employer.

It should be noted that the Government which was given powers of conscription over property and labor in May, 1940, has used them sparingly, and then not to forestall or prevent wage increases but to guarantee minimum pay schedules.

In Canada wages are subject to control under an order-in-council which relates pay increases to any rise in the cost of living, with bonuses protecting the worker against increases in the cost of basic necessities. Under this rule, 3,000,000 employees were granted a general increase of $1.93 a week, following a 7.7 per cent rise in living costs since August, 1939. This tends to ameliorate the strike problem.

Strikes in Canada are illegal until a conciliation board has investigated and reported on it, but they become legal if and when either party rejects the board's solution. However, conciliation has not been found entirely effective. Just this week the Dominion found it necessary to strengthen the statutes to bar organizational and "wild cat" strikes. Fines and imprisonment are provided for in the case of union leaders or small groups of extremists who call strikes against the wishes of the majority.

Meeting of Minds Best

Strikes in the United States are engendered in large part by the belief in labor circles that industry is profiting more than labor from the defense program. What is apparently needed is an objective presentation of how each concern is affected, advantageously or adversely, by present war orders, so that employees and management may together weigh a proper course of action. What is needed is more light and less heat. Workmen can appreciate plain facts and draw fair conclusions when confidence in the integrity of each side is manifested.

Compulsory arbitration is no ideal solution as a glance at the labor situation in Australia and New Zealand proves. The best answer, after all, is a meeting of minds. And the United States has ample machinery to foster such a consummation, vide the National Labor Relations Board, the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, the labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission and the Defense Mediation Board. Perhaps more strikes would be avoided if industry in general would consider the feasibility of General Electric's plan, which gives wage increases in accordance with rises in the index of the cost of living, but at the same time bars wage decreases.

Week's Gold Imports Drop to Low Level

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Gold imports dropped to $3,998,664 in the week ended Sept. 10, one of the lowest weekly totals in recent years.

Although representing only about half of the preceding week's imports, the figure was slightly more than receipts in the week ended Aug. 27, the Commerce Department said.

The only large shipment last week was $2,959,783 from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the federal reserve banks declined $1,315,730 to $1,973,306,332.

Silver imports, however, were slightly larger than usual last week, amounting to $1,052,852. Shipments included $657,521 from Mexico, $153,471 from Canada and $107,255 from Peru.

Exports were $2,534 of gold and $159,032 of silver.

California Leads Nation In Year's Defense Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Out of a total of $17,184,915,000 national defense contracts awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, California received $2,061,525,000, or 12 per cent, according to the monthly Business Outlook of Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

This was the highest for any State, New York being second, New Jersey third and Pennsylvania fourth. Of the California total, shipbuilding accounted for 43 per cent and aircraft production for 41 per cent.

Cloth Prices Tied by OPA To Raw Cotton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Government ceiling prices on cotton goods are going to be adjusted automatically to the market quotations on raw cotton, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said yesterday.

The new system will supplant the present schedule of ceiling prices on cotton grey goods which went into effect in July and it will be issued as soon as an order can be drafted.

Cotton grey goods are the fabrics from which shirts, sheets and most common cotton articles are made.

Mr. Henderson said that the new system was not predicated on the probablity of any continued rise in the price of raw cotton.

"But the prices of raw cotton are determined by current demand and supply conditions and by the policies of the Government with reference to Government-owned surpluses," Mr. Henderson said. "So long as this is the case there is the prospect of certain upward and downward fluctuations in the price of raw cotton.

"At the present time to freeze this market when the supply position is basically good would be an unnecessary interference with the system of free prices. But in the past these fluctuations have necessitated changes in the ceiling prices for cotton grey goods and during the period that changes were under consideration the flow of commodities was necessarily slowed down or disrupted.

"This automatic adjustment obviates the occasion for any such delays and is expected to facilitate the flow of textiles under the price ceiling. It is a special plan to meet a special situation and the Office of Price Administration has no present plans to apply the system to other commodities."

As applied to standard print cloth, the type of goods used as a base in the present schedule, the new formula provides for a change of one-half cent, upward or downward, in the ceiling price for every change of 43 points in the price of "spot" raw cotton on ten markets as reported by the Agriculture Department.

The starting base will be 43 cents a pound for standard print cloth and 15.99 cents a pound for cotton.

Mr. Henderson said also that additional cotton materials would be added to the schedule. They include chambrays, coverts, denims, poplins, piques, drills, twills and jeans. Upon the inclusion of the additional types in the schedule, it is estimated that more than 80 per cent of the cotton textile industry's entire range of fabrics will be covered by ceiling prices.

Despite Southeast Loadings Rise, No Car Shortage Seen

ATLANTA (AP) — Railroad freight agents said there would be no car shortage in the next three months despite a prediction by the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board that loadings would increase 11.4 per cent.

In a joint meeting to forecast commodity shipments in the last quarter of the year and arrange for prompt handling, representatives of 22 shipping industries and 25 railroads agreed that enough cars are available to give uninterruped service.

Freight loading increases of 20 to 25 per cent were predicted for cement, coal and coke, crushed stone, sand and gravel, furniture and pulp paper products. Only cotton shippers foresaw a decrease in the next three months under last year's corresponding period.

Auto Output Shows Gradual Increase

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc. estimated that car and truck output this week would total 60,615 units, continuing a gradual increase noted in the second month of the new model period. The total compares with 53,165 units last week and 78,820 this week last year.

Ward's reported that materials problems had cropped up in several plants, impairing final assembly shipments. It was expected many of these would be cleared away for next week's operations.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

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Dementi Studio

Donald G. Dunn

Appointed Assistant to Vice-President and General Sales Manager J. Louis Reynolds of the Reynolds Metals Company. Mr. Dunn has been Sales Promotion and Advertising Manager of the company since 1939.

Commodity Prices Are 17.6 Per Cent Above a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Due in large part to wide gains in the prices of agricultural commodities and in certain chemicals, the wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose 0.7 per cent in the week ended Sept. 13. This brings the present level to 91.6 per cent of the 1926 average, which is 2.2 per cent above a month ago and 17.6 per cent higher than the like date in 1940.

Average wholesale prices for farm products rose 2.8 per cent during the week and are 37 per cent higher than in the similar week of 1940, and prices for foodstuffs have followed, being 25 per cent above a year ago.

In the industrial commodity markets there were marked advances in prices for chemicals, such as glycerine, up 39 per cent during the week, and chlorine, up 14 per cent.

Prices were also higher for fatty acids and for cream of tartar, logwood extract and for cotton fertilizer materials. Cotton textiles, particularly denim, duck and cotton flannel, continued to advance.

Quotations were higher for maple and oak flooring and for paint materials such as tung oil, rosin and turpentine. Prices for industrial fats and oils rose 3.6 per cent during the week, and are now 125 per cent higher than they were a year ago.

(1926=100)

	Sep. 13 1941	Sep. 6 1941	P C Changes to Sep. 13, '41 from Sep. 1941	Sep. 1940
Commodity grps				
All commodities	91.6	91.0	+ 0.7	+17.6
Farm products	91.6	89.1	+ 2.8	+37.1
Foods	89.1	88.6	+ 0.6	+25.0
Hides & leather	111.4	111.2	+ 0.2	+13.0
Textile products	88.7	88.3	+ 0.5	+23.4
Fuel & light mtls	80.0	79.9	+ 0.1	+11.4
Metal & products	98.7	98.7		+ 3.6
Bldg materials	105.9	106.0	— 0.1	+11.5
Chem & allied	87.3	86.0	+ 1.5	+13.7
Housefurnish gs	97.9	97.1	+ 0.8	+ 8.8
Misc commod	84.9	84.3	+ 0.8	+11.3
Raw materials	90.0	88.5	+ 1.7	+27.7
Semimnfd atcls	89.9	90.0	— 0.1	+16.1
Manufact prods	93.0	92.6	+ 0.4	+13.7
Com other than farm products	91.7	91.4	+ 0.3	+14.2
Com other than farm and foods	91.6	91.4	+ 0.2	+11.0

Furniture Men Ask Easing Of Credit Curbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20—Modification of certain aspects of the Federal Reserve System's regulations governing installment buying and selling is today being sought by the National Retail Furniture Association. The body holds that further consideration should be given the problem of the "add-on" purchase, or the established means by which the wholesale buyer obtains his seasonal stock through the use of his well-established credit after the same fashion that the charge-account retail buyer meets his necessity buying.

The Association at its meeting at the Claridge Hotel here this week discussed the Federal regulations in detail and stressed that the manufacture of furniture interfered "in only slight degree" with national defense requirements.

"Present regulations provide after Jan. 1, 1942, that $5 be the minimum monthly terms on payment [on installment buying]," a statement by Roscoe R. Rau, of Chicago, Ill., executive secretary of the Association, after the meeting here said. "The regulations provide a down payment of 20 per cent on cooking and heating stoves, both used and new. Heat for cooking and warmth is a necessity. Dealers throughout the United States report that the public, particularly in agricultural and mining areas, demand special consideration in the reduction of this down payment so that a physical hardship will not result."

Used appliances do not in any way interfere with defense needs, and "evasion" of the requirements might be accomplished by prospective purchasers borrowing the money, Mr. Rau held.

Industries which do not conflict with the defense effort should be encouraged to produce to the utmost to minimize unemployment and distress resulting from curtailment in many civilian lines, I. B. Brodie, New York attorney and board chairman of Reliable Stores Corporation, a convention speaker, stressed. He held that by utilizing resources in industries that do not conflict with defense it was possible to ease the economic strain which may follow the emergency program.

J. H. Smith, of Boston, Mass., treasurer of the Paine Furniture Company, cautioned against "haphazard buying policies because of chaotic conditions among sources of supply."

Plane Output in Far West Tops All 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Coast aircraft production during the first half of 1941 was estimated at approximately $235,000,000, or 30 per cent more than the total for all of 1940, according to Business Outlook, published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Total production for 1941 is estimated at $700,000,000 or nearly four times the 1940 figures. Order backlogs of Pacific Coast companies on July 1 aggregated $2,530,000,000 an increase of 71 per cent since the beginning of 1941, and ten times as large as on January 1, 1940.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Acreage For 1942 Seen At 29-Year Low

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Wheat farmers, seeding their new winter crop, are holding close to the Government acreage allotment, grain trade reports indicated today, which means the area planted is likely to be one of the smallest in years.

One of the few instances of planned reduction in production for 1942, the new wheat acreage is designed to make a harvest of safe size when coupled with the record-breaking prospective carry-over from the present supply, which, grain men estimated, is sufficient for domestic needs for two years.

The bulk of the Nation's annual wheat crop is sown in the fall. Under the law as it now stands the minimum allotment of wheat planting for 1942 is 55,000,000 acres and this is the allotment that was fixed. Seedings for harvest this year totaled 63,503,000 acres compared with an allotment of 62,000,000 acres, but because of abandonment and loss, the acreage harvested actually amounted to only 56,783,000, or about 91 per cent of the allotment, according to latest estimates.

If farmers should plant only 55,000,000 acres for 1942 harvest, the total acrage would be the smallest since 1913. For 1924 harvest they planted only 55,700,000 acres, according to the records of Nat Murray, Chicago crop statistician, but harvested 52,463,000 acres, indicating unusually small abandonment. In 1913 seedings totaled only 53,658,000 acres.

Of the 55,000,000 acre allotment, grain men estimated all but approximately 16,000,000 acres will be planted to winter wheat this Fall and latest reports indicated that seeding is becoming general in the southwest where moisture conditions, except in some areas, are regarded as the best in years.

Profit taking, a let-up in flour demand, and some increased hedging sales against movement of new wheat caused a drop in Chicago prices this week from last week's four-year highs. Wheat closed yesterday 1¾-3⅝ cents lower than a week ago. Other grains reacted also, corn losing 2⅞-3½, oats 2⅜-3¼, rye 3½ to 4⅜ and soybeans 15¼ to 17½ cents.

Vega Awarded Huge Government Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif. — Announcement by the Office of Production Management in Washington that the Vega Airplane Company had been awarded a contract to build $147,790,500 worth of airplanes raises that company's backlog to $262,964,767.

The new order was for an unspecified number of Boeing flying fortresses to be built in the new $7,000,000 Vega factory located adjacent to Lockheed Air Terminal in Burbank. It served as official confirmation of Vega's part in the B. V. D. (Boeing-Vega-Douglas) program in which Vega and Douglas will devote all availabe man power, machinery and factory space to the mass production of Boeing's high-flying fortress of the air.

"We are glad to co-operate with the Government in the building of these outstanding airplanes," declared Courtlandt S. Gross, President of Vega. "We went ahead with our engineering plans and tooling up on a letter of intent, without waiting for the final signing of the contract. We have had more than 100 men in Seattle for some time, conferring with Boeing engineers and toolmakers in the big job of equipping the new Vega factory for the building of the B-17E and we shall push this program toward full production just as rapidly as human hands and ingenuity can do the job."

L. & N. Buys 8 New Diesel Locomotives

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad announced the purchase of eight new Diesel-electric passenger locomotives—first of the sort ever to be used by the road—and 14 new steam freight engines.

The total cost of both types is approximately $5,500,000.

The Diesel engines are to be used in the fast passenger service between Cincinnati and Atlanta and Cincinnati and New Orleans. They will replace 16 steam passenger locomotives which will be transferred to freight service.

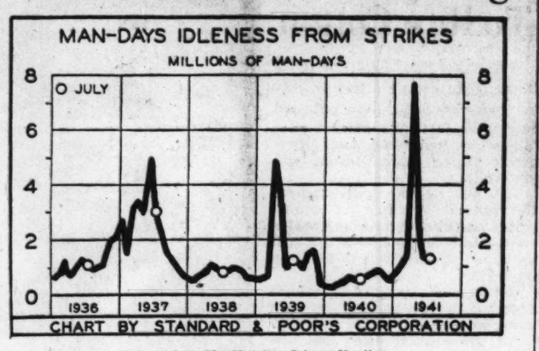
National Security Traders To Meet September 23-25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Security Traders Association plan to hold their annual convention in New Orleans from Sept. 23 through Sept. 25, according to an announcement of Thomas A. Akin, President of the association and member of the firm of Akin-Lambert Co., Los Angeles. More than 600 of the 2,300 members are expected to attend.

Features of the convention are the municipal and corporate forums at which prominent speakers will discuss factors affecting major classifications of securities in the light of current conditions. Meetings of the association's National Committee, at which trading problems will be resolved and plans made for greater co-operation among trading firms, will be held daily. On the final day of the convention, the election of officers for the ensuing term will take place.

Idleness From Strikes Rises Fivefold Over a Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The number of man-days of idleness caused by strikes during the first seven months of the year was five times as great as in the similar 1940 period. One reason, says Standard Statistics Co., is that the lack of clearly defined policies for handling disputes by the Defense Mediation Board encourages disputants to see just how far they can push their claims before being brought to heel.

Any Bristles Today? Scarcely—War Nearly Brushes Off Entire Business

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The war has just about brushed off the bristle business.

Take the word of John T. Opie, a big brush and bristle expert.

The only good bristles, it seems, grow on Siberian boars. From cold, northern Asia come the stiff bristles that make tooth brushes, paint brushes, hair—there are 50,000 different kinds of brushes, Mr. Opie says. He's in the business.

Time was when you could buy all the Siberian boar bristles you wanted for $2.25 a pound. Today they're $13.50 a pound—if you can get them.

The post war famine of 1919 snatched Russia's Siberian boars off the bristle market and into the meat markets. Starving Siberians ate them down from 19,000,000 to 11,000,000 in no time at all.

Bristle-breeding moved to China then and flourished until the recent Japanese embargo on bristles for Britain—and her allies and friends.

Uncle Sam has purchased all available bristles in this country. A factory in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., is converting it into Army and Navy brushes.

Substitutes?

Next best is horsetail hair only it has to be dressed. They do that too in China, under the shadow of Japanese embargo.

"Horsetail hair is too limp anyway," says Mr. Opie.

Just the same the Government has bought up all the horsetail hair it can find.

There are fibers, less satisfactory —tampico, palmyra, bahia, bassine, bass, bamboo and rattan. Palmetto fiber is native to the United States. The others come from the Orient or from South America and Mexico which have none to spare.

The brush industry, meanwhile, is banking on two hopes.

"One," said Mr. Opie, "is that the war will end soon. The other is that some chemist will be stimulated to create a really satisfactory synthetic bristle."

Institute Reports Record 8 Months' Output of Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—American steel mills turned out more steel in August and in the first 8 months of 1941 than ever before was produced in either period, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

August production of 7,000,967 net tons was more than 13 per cent above the 6,186,383 tons produced in August, 1940, and was a record for that month.

For the first 8 months of the year output mounted to the record breaking total of 54,731,182 net tons, more than 32 per cent greater than 41,316,410 tons turned out in the comparable period of 1940. The previous 8-month record, 44,137,164, was produced in 1929.

In all of 1917, when the first World War was going full blast, steel production in American mills totaled but 49,787,196 tons.

The operating rate for the industry in August averaged 95.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 93.4 in July and 89.5 per cent in August, 1940. The operating rate for July and August was computed on the new annual output basis of 86,144,900 tons, which represents 2,000,000 more tons than the rated capacity of American mills as of Dec. 31, 1940.

Engineering Awards .4 P. C. Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards this week, totaling $120,315,000, were 14 per cent smaller than the previous week and .4 of one per cent less than the corresponding week of 1940, Engineering News-Record reported.

Increased industrial construction boosted private awards 37 per cent above the week before, but the total was 22 per cent less than a year ago.

Public construction was 20 per cent smaller than the previous week, but 6 per cent greater than a year ago. Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Year ago
Private	$20,766,000	$15,150,000	$26,686,000
State and Mun'c'p'l	17,717,000	20,706,000	41,848,000
Federal	81,832,000	103,622,000	52,275,000
Total	120,315,000	139,478,000	120,809,000

Carloadings Turn Upward in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 13 included:

	Sept. 13	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Santa Fe	32,041	28,636	27,020
N. Y. Central	108,857	93,627	90,475
Lehigh Valley	20,334	16,670	17,341
Southern Rwy.	44,802	39,078	37,417
North Western	37,136	32,529	34,193
Balt. & Ohio	66,103	58,818	54,409
Missouri Pacific	30,686	27,011	24,756
New Haven	28,528	24,936	23,496
Lackawanna	19,055	16,581	16,904
Wabash	16,820	15,163	15,387
San Francisco	17,247	13,871	13,760
St. Paul	35,052	29,279	31,747
Illinois Central	41,491	33,732	35,153
Norfolk & West'n	31,424	27,412	27,299
Great Northern	31,331	27,757	28,877
Northern Pacific	17,177	14,998	15,794

Harvester Blows in New Open Hearth Furnace

CHICAGO — A new 150-ton open hearth furnace first to be constructed in the Chicago district since the start of the national defense program, was placed in operation Sept. 16 at the Wisconsin Steel Works of the International Harvester Company.

The furnace, finished 45 days ahead of schedule, was one of two open hearths being added to the nine already at the plant. The second will be blown in within two weeks.

Company officials said that the new furnaces would boost the annual capacity of the Chicago steel district by approximately 160,000 tons. The plant supplies steel to International Harvester and other farm equipment manufacturers.

Demand for Raw Wool Lifts Prices In Boston Market

Weekly Wool Review

Active trading in raw wool lifted prices two to three cents in the Boston market during the past week.

Medium grades of fleece wools are attracting wide interest among buyers, particularly in the combing three-eighths, and quarterblood grades, at prices around 46 to 50 cents a pound in the grease. Fine territory wools are fetching around $1.07 to $1.10 a pound, scoured, for fine staple combing, graded wools.

With increased activity in the Boston market, growers in the West moved up their asking prices. Considerable business is reported in Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, and Texas, involving an estimated 4,000,000 pounds or better, during the past few days.

In Australia, new clip offerings include average to good topmaking wools around 93 to 95 cents a pound, clean, duty paid, at Boston. The yield in Uruguay is anticipated to be less than a year ago.

Mohair is moving from the Texas clip around 55 cents for adult mohair. Kid mohair at 80 cents continues slow. Spot lots of Texas adult mohair in Boston are held mostly for 60 to 63 cents in original bags.

New Life Insurance 11.8 P. C. Above '40

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in August was 11.8 per cent more than in the like month a year ago, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The total for the month was $646,769,000 against $578,515,000 a year ago. The report covered companies having 82 per cent of all business outstanding in United States legal reserve companies.

Sewing Machine Sales Boom in U. S.; Off Abroad

NEW YORK (AP)—A boom in the sale of sewing machines in the United States but heavy losses in international operations were reported by Sir Douglas Alexander, President of Singer Manufacturing Co., at the annual stockholders' meeting.

He said the company's sales volume had steadily declined in the last 12 years, its markets in German-occupied countries had been cut off, the business in Japan closed and sales in Great Britain reduced from a normal 100,000 machines a year to 15,000.

To handle the increase in domestic business, Singer is building an addition to the factory at Elizabeth Port, N. J., and has purchased 68,000 acres of timber in North Carolina. The electrical Diehl Manufacturing Co. has received so much new business that it is building a new factory at Finderne, N. J.

Association Of Investment Firms Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans to continue and broaden the work of the National Committee of Investment Companies through the formation of a permanent organization of investment firms have been announced in a special memorandum to the committee members.

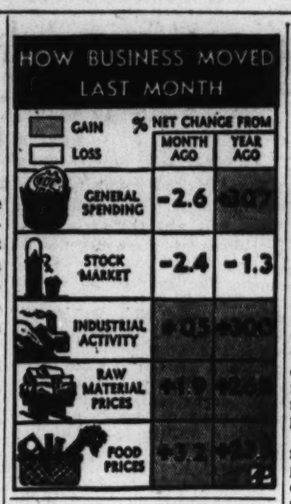
The new organization, to be known as the National Association of Investment Companies, is to be under the executive directorship of Paul Bartholet, who will resign as vice-president and treasurer of the five investment companies in the Tri-Continental group to devote his full time to the work.

The executive committee of the National Committee of Investment Companies are sponsoring the plan, declaring that the success of the one year "experiment," marking the first co-operative venture of the business, has been such as to warrant the continuation of the joint effort. The National Committee was established a year ago on an informal basis and will expire at the end of this month.

The executive committee of the new association is to be composed of the eight members of the National Committee's executive committee and four additional investment company directors with Mr. Bartholet serving in ex officio capacity. The new members who have been designated and who have agreed to serve are Frank Altschul, President, General American Investors Company, Inc., F. Wilder Bellamy, President, National Bond and Share Corporation, Charles F. Eaton, Jr., Trustee, Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund and David M. Milton, President, The Equity Corporation.

The members of the present executive committee who formulated the plan and have agreed to serve on the new board are Hugh Bullock, Vice-President, Dividend Shares Inc., Arthur H. Bunker, Executive Vice President, The Lehman Corporation, Paul C. Cabot, Vice President, State Street Investment Corporation, Wm. Tudor Gardiner, Chairman, Incorporated Investors, Merrill Griswold, Chairman, Massachusetts Investors Trust, James H. Orr, President, Railway & Light Securities Company, Cyril J. C. Quinn, Vice President, Tri-Continental Corporation and Richard Wagner, President, The Chicago Corporation.

The committee states it has been fortunate to have the services of Mr. Bartholet as executive director and Alfred Jaretzki, Jr. and Warren Motley as counsel during the first-year period.



Leveling-Off Seen in Retail Trade Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Reports of business activity this week gave growing evidence of a leveling-off in the uptrend, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review.

"Retailers frequently described activity as a return to normal, after the spectacular increases of August," the agency said. "Semifinished forward buying of consumers began to reflect in wholesale operations; cautious ordering was more pronounced, particularly in lines on which price increases recently have been rapid.

"Shortages of materials again limited production expansion. The gap between defense and non-defense activity continued to widen, but more civilian goods industries still reported output above a year ago.

"Store sales showed a diminishing margin of gain for the third consecutive week. . . . Rising prices, however, accounted for an increased portion of the gain, averaging 10 per cent above 1940 in many instances."

In the major geographic areas the agency estimated gains over a year ago as follows: New England, 10 to 20 per cent; east, 8 to 15; south, 14 to 22, middle west, 15 to 18; southwest, 12 to 25; northwest, 10 to 17, and Pacific coast, 14 to 22.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended September 13 were eight per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended September 6 sales were 12 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended September 13, they averaged 19 per cent more than last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Bow-Bit Bondholders Corp $2 cum A	$1.50	..	Sep. 23	Sep. 17
Eastn Sug As pf	$1.25	..	Nov. 10	Oct. 15
Group Corp 6 pf	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Highway Safe Appliances, Inc. A	8¾c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Industl Secur Corp 6 pf	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Iowa Elec Co 7 pf A	43¾c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 6½ pf B	40c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Miss P & L Co $6 1st pf	$1.50	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Nat Guar&F Co $1.50 cum conv pf	12½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
N Eng P Assn 6 pf	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Do pf	$2.12½	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Simps. Ltd pf	$1.62½	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Term & Transp Co $3 pf	$2.25	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Towne Secur pf	$3	..	Sep. 23	Sep. 16
Trustees System Discount Co of Chicago 7 pf	40c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Unit Drewd Corp 7 pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Walker & Co A	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Extra				
Am Tr (Charlotte)	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Chain Store Investors Trust (Boston)	8c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Cunningham Drug Strs. Inc	25c	..	Sep. 27	Sep. 20
First Nat Bank (Tamaqua, Pa.)	30c	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 9
Do	30c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Magnet Car	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Nat Iron Wks	1c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Pfaudler Co	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Seabd Comi Corp	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Irregular				
Aluminum Gds Mf	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Chi Pneu Tool	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Clayton & Lambert Mfg Co	25c	..	Sep. 12	Sep. 5
Colonial Ice	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Corduroy Rub pr pf	$2	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Grumman Aire Eng	50c	..	Sep. 29	Sep. 1
Hayes Indus	25c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 4
Huttig Sash & Dr	50c	..	Sep. 12	Sep. 5
Hydraulic Press	15c	..	Sep. 17	Sep. 6
Inter Isl Stm Nav	35c	..	Sep. 26	Sep. 19
Nat Enam & Stpg	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Phillips Screw Co	3c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Solar Aircraft	10c	..	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Union Inv (Det)	20c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
United Paprbd pf	$4	..	Sep. 29	Sep. 17
Univ-Cyclops Stl	40c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Vinebark Tool	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Walker & Co A	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Fiscal				
Devoe & Reyn pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 1	.....
Resumed				
Nat Tool Co	10c	..	Sep. 1'	Aug. 30
Increased				
Calif Pack Corp	37½c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Regular				
Am Bus Cr A	8c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Amer Felt Co	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Amer State Bank (Milwaukee)	30c	Q	Oct. 1	.....
do	30c	Q	Jan. 2	.....
Am Trust (Charlotte)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Bk of Com&Tr (Richmond, Va.)	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Builders Exch Building Co of Baltimore	3%	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 15
Ca Cycle & Motor	30c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
do pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Central Nat Bk (Richmond, Va.)	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
do	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Chain Store Invest Tr (Boston)	30c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Calif Pack pf	$2½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Chickasha Cot Oil	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 24
do	25c	Q	Jan. 15	.....
do	25c	Q	Apr. 15	.....
do	25c	Q	Jul. 15	.....
Cliffs Corp	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Conn Gen Life Ins	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Conti G&E pr pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Cuneo Press pf	$1.12½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Depositors Trust Co (Augusta, Maine)	$1	S	Oct. 9	Oct. 1
E Tenn L&Pw pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Egry Register Co 5¼ pf	$1.31¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Fidelity Tr (Pittsbg)	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Fireman's Fd Ins	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
1st Nat Bk Phila	$4	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
1st Nat Bk (Tamaqua, Pa)	70c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Foundation Co	25c	Q	Oct. 17	Sep. 30
Gibson Art	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Gt Lak Pw Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Hilton Davis Chem pf (N. J.)	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Horn & Hardart Balt	37½c	Q	Sep. 26	Sep. 16
Houston O. F. Mat. pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Husaman-Lig	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
do cv pf	$0.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 13
Hygrade Sylv'nia	62½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
do 4½ cm cv pf	45c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 13
Indus National Bk of Chicago	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
do 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Industrial Tr Co (Wil. Del.)	50c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 15
Imperial Bk Ca	$2.50	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Jefferson Elec Co	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Jenkins Bros	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
do (Fdrs)	$2	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 12
do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 12
Jewel Tea	60c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Kaufman Dept Strs	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Lava Cap G M	3c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Lynn G & El Co	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Magor Car	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Mead Corp	50c	Q	Oct. 3	Sep. 23
Mercantile Natl Bk at Dallas	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
do	40c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 19
Atl Motor Bearing Co cv pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Natl Iron Wks	1½c	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 24
National Shawmut Bk (Boston)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
New Orl P S	35c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Novadel-Agene	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
N West El 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Peoples Pittsburgh Tr Co (Pitts, Pa)	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Pfaudler Co	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Putnam Tr (Greenwich)	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Richman Bros	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Rochester Tr & Safe Deposit Co	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Russell Indus	30c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Safe D & Tr (Balt)	$5	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 17
St. Joseph, Mo Bond & So RR	75c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Do 5 pf	$2.50	S	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
St L N Stk Yds	$1.25	..	Oct.	Sep. 23
Seaboard Comi Co	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Do pf	$2½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Sec Svc & Com Bk (Wash'ton D C)	$4	S	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
So West Cons Cp	50c	..	Oct.	Sep. 20
Towle Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Un B & T (L Ang	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Vt & Mass RR Co	$2	S	Oct. 7	Sep. 25
Wellington Fd	18c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Western Mass Cos	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Western Elec Inst	50c	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
Woodley Pet	10c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19

Dividend Meetings

Dividend meetings scheduled for this week are listed as follows:

Monday, September 22

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

Tuesday, September 23

Field (Marshall) & Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Gimbel Bros., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Hershey Chocolate Corp. ($4 Conv. Pref.) (2 p. m.)

McCall Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Adj. Pfd.) (11:40 a. m.)

Reading Co. (Com. (12 m.)

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co (7% Pfd & Com.) (11:30 a. m.)

Wednesday, September 24

Air Reduction Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Corn Products Refining Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Hecker Products Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Hercules Powder Co. (6% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

McLellan Stores Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:45 p. m.)

Parke, Davis & Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Washington Gas Light Co. ($4.50 Cum. Conv. Pfd & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. ($4.50 Cum. Pfd & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

White Motor Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Thursday, September 25

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

McCrory Stores Corp. (3½ Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

National Distillers Products Corp. (Com.) (11:15 a. m.)

United States Industrial Alcohol Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Friday, September 26

Abraham & Straus, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. (4½% Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)

SEC Limits Morgan Firm Underwriting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Securities Commission yesterday prohibited the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. from acting as trustee for any securities sold by the investment firm of Morgan, Stanley & Company.

The commission said in a lengthy opinion that the firms were under common control and the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 disqualifies as trustees persons or firms whose loyalties to others might conflict with their duties to protect investors.

The famous New York banking firm had asked for the opinion in preparation for acting as trustee of indenture securities to be issued by Shell Union Oil Corporation. The ruling, however, applied to any other securities issued under the sponsorship of Morgan, Stanley & Co.

The commission noted that the businesses of the two firms once were conducted together, but the Federal Banking Act of 1933 required separation of the two businesses.

No officer or director of one of the companies is an officer or director of the other, the commission conceded, but it said the same families control both firms.

Thus, while J. P. Morgan is the head of the banking firm, his son, Henry S. Morgan, is the principal stockholder and an officer of the investment firm.

This analysis of stock holdings was made public:

J. P. Morgan and his family own 15.50 per cent of the capital stock of J. P. Morgan & Company and 40.53 per cent of the preferred stock of Morgan, Stanley Company. Thomas W. Lamont and family own 34.56 per cent of the banking firm and 23.37 per cent of the investment firm; the family of the late Charles Steele owns 11 per cent of the banking firm and 24.34 per cent of the investment firm; Russell C. Leffingwell and family own 8.75 per cent of the banking firm and 3.80 per cent of the investment firm; Francis D. Bartow and family own 2.5 per cent of the banking firm and 1.11 per cent of the investment firm. Arthur M. Anderson and family own 3.12 per cent of the banking firm and 1.11 per cent of the investment firm.

"We are of the opinion," the commission said, "that the persons in control of the corporations have such a community of interest as to preclude a finding by us that the trust company is not under direct or indirect common control with the underwriter."

87 Roads Show Gain In August Revenues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eighty-seven Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $399,934,906 in August, compared with $310,035,346 in August, 1940, and $381,239,580 in August, 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The association said the reporting carriers represented 81.3 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I railroads.

Freight revenues amounted to $332,173,833 in August compared with $251,090,579 in August, 1940, and $291,204,876 in August, 1930.

Passenger revenues amounted to $40,408,426 compared with $34,017,844 in August, 1940, and $56,786,946 in August, 1930.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
Wheat			
Sept.		1.17¾	
Dec.	1.19¾	1.20½	.77¾
May	1.23¼	1.24¼	.78
July	1.23¾	1.24¾	
Corn			
Sept.	.74	.74¾	.62⅝
Dec.	.81⅜	.81¾	.58¼
May	.86⅛	.87	.67¼
Oats			
September new		.49	.30⅛
December	.51	.51¼	.30⅛
May	.53	.53⅝	.30⅝
Soybeans			
October old		1.72¾	.73⅛
October new	1.69	1.67¾	1.71
December	1.73½	1.74¼	.74⅛
May	1.77⅛	1.78⅝	.77¼
Rye			
Sept. new		.71⅝	.41⅛
Dec.	.73¼	.74⅜	.43⅜
May	.79	.80	.46¼
Lard			
Sept.	10.50	10.50	4.75
Oct.		10.55	4.80
Dec.	10.85	10.85	5.05
Jan.	11.00	11.12	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	94.0	94.3	94.0	94.3	95.1
December	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.4	94.1
March	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	93.0
Tops					
October	126.5	126.5	123.6	123.6	127.8
December	126.7	126.7	123.5	123.5	126.3
March	124.5	124.5	122.0	122.3	125.2

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.19	17.23	16.96	16.96	17.40
December	17.41	17.41	17.16	17.19	17.45
March	17.56	17.56	17.30	17.41	17.62
May	17.70	17.70	17.51	17.53	17.76
July	17.71	17.71	17.53	17.53	17.79

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	13.64	13.64	13.52	13.56	13.68
Dec	13.50	13.50	13.37	13.43	13.56

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.55	35.80	35.55	35.55	35.40
*December	35.70	35.70	35.65	35.65	35.55
*January	35.80	35.80	35.80	35.80	35.65
Eggs					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.30	29.30	29.30	29.30	29.25
†November	29.40	29.45	29.40	29.45	29.45
†December	29.50	29.60	29.50	29.60	29.50
*S.s. †B.s.					
Potatoes					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.30	2.30	2.25	2.30	2.30
January	3.05	3.06	3.01	3.06	3.06

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
30 2½s 60-55	110.25	110.25	110.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
11 Alleghany 5s '44	92	92	92
3 Alleghany 5s '49	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
23 Am & For P 5s 2030	68	67¾	67¾
8 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
2 Am T&T 3½s 43	100½	100½	100½
4 Am T&T 3½s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108½	108½
15 Am T&T 3s '56	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103	103	103
4 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104	104
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅝	76½	76½
3 B&O 95 st A	32½	32½	32½
16 B&O cv 80 st	30	29¾	29¾
2 B&O

Supplies: Major Test for Russians

Continued from Page 1

ucts which are not manufactured simultaneously in several places.

"Prospecting for new oil wells is being pushed in Bashkiria, the Tatar Autonomous Republic, the Volga Basin and on the slopes of the Urals."

Aircraft—"Piloting staunch, reliable, efficient planes turned out by the Soviet Aircraft Industry, our fliers are destroying Nazi planes, tanks and manpower and defending Soviet towns and villages from the raids of Hitler's air pirates. The Nazi vultures are encountering thousands of Soviet falcons.

"While the strength of Hitler's army dwindles and melts in the furnace of war, the strength of the Red Army is growing. The basis of this growth is the heroic effort of the Soviet people and the powerful industry of our country. A tremendous role in this growth is played by the steady development of our aircraft industry and its staff. Like the entire industry of the Soviet country, the aircraft industry represents gigantic sources for continuous and daily replenishment of the Red Army's strength.

"A stubborn bloody fight still confronts us, demanding exceptional organization and the utmost staunchness and steadfastness of the entire Soviet people."

Transportation—"The vital railway system of the Soviet Union is working at top efficiency to keep supplies and munitions flowing without stint to the Red Army.

"On the Gorky Railway two engineers were cited for delivering 15,000 tons of freight above their quotas since the war began. At Syzran, engineers in two weeks brought through on schedule 20 trains carrying exceptionally heavy loads.

"At the Topki Station on the Tomsk Line, coal trains are being loaded in half the former time.

"Damaged sections of track are being repaired while the Swastika-marked planes that bombed them still circle overhead. Often trains continue doggedly on their way toward the front, or back with wounded, despite circling Nazi planes that repeatedly bomb and machine gun them."

Mines—"Miners of the Soviet Union's third largest coalfield, Karaganda, have pledged to spare no effort for the defense of their country. Week by week Karaganda is presenting the country with thousands of tons of coal over and above program.

"Karanga miners have achieved unparalleled labor productivity. In June the output per miner exceeded the plan by 6½ per cent, in July by over 9 per cent, and in August and September figures are expected to be even better.

"The Gorky Mine completed its eight-month program 20 days ahead of schedule.

"Metal workers and miners have pledged normal operation of mines and metal works under all conditions of cold or storm. Donbas railroads are prepared for all winter emergencies."

"In the last two months 769 women took the place of miners who went to the front. Most of the women quickly mastered their craft and are working in nearly every branch of the mines—as strippers, drivers, screeners and mechanics."

Inventions — "Soviet scientists are directing all their talents to ensure the defeat of Nazism. At the same time millions of Soviet workmen are encouraged to make suggestions for the rationalization of their jobs and to work on devices which may increase production in their industries. Technical innovations and useful mechanical inventions in the Soviet Union are as apt to come from the workman at his lathe as from the professor in his laboratory.

"All of the Soviet Seismologic Institute's work has been subordinated to defense work, especially research in air-raid defense methods. Research done by the Institute to insure stability of buildings in earthquake zones is being applied to construction of bomb-shelters and other buildings.

"The Institute has been carrying on extensive prospecting for strategic raw materials and has tackled problems of military engineering, primarily in the field of aviation."

Soviet Resources

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Russians would be able to maintain a large army in the field even if the German threat to the Donets Basin and the industrial center of Kharkov were carried out, authoritative sources asserted today.

Acknowledging that the loss of coal and oil fields, steel plants and other war industries in the Ukraine had been a heavy blow to the Soviet effort, these sources insisted nevertheless that the Russians had alternative sources of supply so that these losses would not gravely curtail their resistance.

Some of these sources of supply are in the Urals, Central Asia, and the Moscow and Leningrad areas, it was pointed out.

It was said that the industrial reserve areas had been operating on a rising scale and that the Russians apparently had prepared economically for such contingencies as the fightig now has brought about.

The informed quarters here said that it seemed obvious that the Germans were driving toward Kharkov and Rostov, the first on the Donets River and the second at the mouth of the Don on the Sea of Azov arm of the Black Sea. Both are important to maintenance of transportation facilities.

These quarters expressed the feeling that even if the Germans cut the Kharkov-Moscow railway, artery for Southern Russia, the Russians would be well served by other lines operating south and southeast from Moscow.

Executions in Paris Fail To Check Attacks on Nazis

Continued from Page 1

resulting in noticeable cases of malnutrition, and that proper infant foods were insufficient.

Potatoes Requisitioned

One phrase in his broadcast warned the entire country of the serious food situation ahead. Informing peasants of the measures of requisition of potatoes for Oct. 15, M. Charbin said: "This winter's ration of bread and meat will unfortunately be insufficient so I intend to make up for it with potatoes."

Figures on the meat shortage have been given by Minister of Agriculture Pierre Caziot who said that even on paper there will be only 800,000 tons of meat this year against normal consumption of 1,700,000 and that in reality the meat ration would be even smaller.

The population knows that this avowal means another big cut in the weekly meat ration, already reduced in fact to one slice of meat or hardly more than 100 grams per person.

Food "Black Market"

The social effect of the food shortage is also increased by what M. Caziot calls "the generalized black market," for the illegal food market at extortionate prices has in fact become general despite arrests and condemnations.

M. Caziot told the undeniable truth in saying that "the black market favors the privileged and starves the poor."

Unable to improve the food situation the regime of Marshal Pétain is trying to decrease social tension by clemency. The Marshal has reduced the first two capital penalties pronounced against Communists to life imprisonment.

He also pardoned 22 militant Syndicalists languishing in concentration camps or the ground that they represented the interests of the laboring classes.

This is part of Minister of Interior Pucheu's program of social peace carried on simultaneously with a rigorous suppression of Communist agitation.

Military Conferences

Intensification of the battle for control of the Atlantic and preparations for renewed activity in the Mediterranean have caused the French Government to increase its vigilance over its African Empire, and the past week has been filled with activity, of which only the meetings of governing personalities have been announced.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, in Africa, has conferred successfully with Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident General for Tunis, Gen. August Nogues, Resident General for Morocco, and Pierre Boisson, Governor General for French West Africa, all of whom have also conferred with the Marshal in Vichy.

In diplomatic circles it is reported that France has now established strong military and naval defenses at Dakar, Casablanca, and at all its Mediterranean ports in Africa.

Several times recently the Government has issued vigorous denials to reports coming from abroad that the Germans have established military and naval bases in Africa.

U. S. Repair of British Ships

Continued from Page 1

the question of repeal is due for early consideration in Congress.

"I am much gratified at the resolutions adopted by the national convention of the American Legion," Senator Connally is quoted as saying. "They expresed full agreement with the foreign policy of the Administration and Congress. In fact, they are a little in advance of the Administration and Congress as they advocate repeal of the Neutrality Act."

Senator Connally made it clear that he would assume personal command of any repeal movement the moment President Roosevelt gave the word. This word is expected soon in light of the Legion's stand and in view of the belief here that the isolationists are now in retreat both in Washington and in other parts of the country.

Administration quarters view repeal as a logical step in implementation of the lend-lease program and of the President's orders to the Navy to take every necessary step to protect vessels delivering American goods to those nations defending themselves against aggression.

They deny that it is anymore liable to involve the United States in war than are other steps already taken, but say that it is indispensable if American industrial aid to the Allies is to play its full part.

Secretary Knox identified the British warship as the 35,000-ton Warspite at Bremerton, Wash., and the aircraft carriers as the 23,000-ton Illustrious and its sister ship, the Formidable, both at Norfolk, Va. The cruisers are the Dido and Delhi at Brooklyn, the Liverpool and Orion at Mare Island, Calif., and the Asturias at Newport News, Va.

The corvettes Nasturtium and Primrose are at Charleston, S. C., the mine sweeper Menesthеus is at Baltimore and the submarine Pandora at Portsmouth, N. H.

The decision to announce the presence of the ships, a reversal of previous policy, came after consultation with the British and with the understanding that the American press and radio would cooperate in the matter of withholding such other information as might be of value to the Germans.

The presence of British ships in American harbors is not to be announced until the Navy Department releases the information and not until a week has elapsed since the ships arrival. The press and radio are also asked to give no information or speculation on the ships probable length of stay, its route of arrival or departure or on the damages it may have received. Methods of operation of the ship are also to be treated as proscribed news.

"It has been mutually agreed that demands of security can be met and a reasonable degree of information released to the public if each ship is considered individually and all releases are subject to specific restrictions," Secretary Knox said in announcing the new policy.

Army Springs New Tactics

Continued from Page 1

in the field. With four-wheel drive and two gear ranges they can make 60 miles an hour on a highway or go across country over terrain which a motorcycle could not cover. They can be fitted to carry a 37 mm. antitank or antiaircraft gun. They are so low they can be concealed by a slight rise in the ground. They are cheap and easy to produce, particularly for the American automobile industry.

These "peeps" are so successful that there is a growing tendency to substitute them for motorcycles for everything except quick dispatch work well behind the line. In all probability they will be substituted for motorcycles for advance scouting because of their lower visibility and their ability to carry weapons to defend themselves. Some generals think they may prove to be the real answer to tanks. It is a new American device.

More encouraging even than the new weapons and tactics is the initiative of the men and their interest in new ideas. The "Blue" parachutists who reached "Red" army headquarters were tremendously keen about their exploit. It was the first time their particular outfit had made a jump in numbers larger than a squad. They did it easily, without accident. After being captured in the headquarters building they expressed complete confidence that the trick could be pulled under field conditions. They believe in their outfit, in its value and workability.

Air Safety Tactics

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 20 (AP)—Gen. H. A. Dargue, praising safety tactics of pilots of 800 planes in the Louisiana war maneuvers in which five airmen have been killed said today the Air Force's new type bombers have withstood their first tremendous field tests.

Included among the new ships tested under simulated war conditions was the B-26 bomber which Robert A. Lovett, Undersecretary of the War Department for Air, has described as the fastest in the world. Army airmen said it could fly faster than 350 miles an hour.

Michigan Returns Confederate Flags In Ceremony Stressing National Unity

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 20 (AP)—Representatives of 10 Southern States staged a friendly invasion of Yankee land today to accept from Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner 13 faded Confederate battle flags and two swords captured by Michigan troops during the Civil War.

Gen. Julius Franklin Howell of Bristol, Va., Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, led the southern contingent here to take part in a "national unity" pageant.

Gov. James H. Price headed the Virginia delegation to accept personally three of his State's flags.

Invited to the ceremony were the other 10 States which comprised the Confederacy—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Texas—and Kentucky and Missouri, represented in the Confederate Government but which never seceded from the Union. Of these, only Arkansas, Texas and Missouri were unrepresented.

Return of the flags and swords was authorized by the State Legislature.

The silk and cotton flags, brittle with age, were packed in gift boxes trimmed with red, white and blue for the ceremony.

General Howell praised the return of the relics as "a most gracious gesture, another link to bind us closer together, if possible."

John M. Park, commander of the Michigan Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, greeted the southern representatives.

Trenton Man to Head Sons of Union Veterans

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20 (AP)—Albert E. Lambert of Trenton, N. J., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans Sept. 18 succeeding Dr. J. Kirkwood Craig of Franklin, N. H.

Total Stocks Of All Oils Off in July

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported today a 4,080,000 barrel decrease during July in total stocks of all oils.

Stocks amounted to 547,170,000 barrels on July 31, compared with 551,250,000 barrels on June 30.

Domestic production increased from 120,396,000 barrels in June to 123,774,000 barrels in July and was 4,567,000 barrels higher than during the previous July.

July 31 stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 255,378,000 barrels, compared with 259,075,000 barrels on June 30 and 263,498,000 last July 31.

The Bureau reported July 31 motor fuel stocks at 83,746,000, compared with 88,646,000 (revised) on June 30 and 89,609,000 on July 31, 1940. Domestic production totaled 59,609,000 barrels.

The total demand for motor fuel in July was reported at 64,509,000 barrels (assuming no imports for consumption), or 16 per cent higher than in 1940. The gain in actual consumption was described by the Bureau as probably much less, since July, 1940, was a relatively low month and because of "speculative buying in fear of a shortage in July, 1941."

Production of motor fuel reached a new record, but the Bureau said heavy demand resulted in a draft of about 5,000,000 barrels on gasoline stocks.

Daily average crude oil production, which has increased every month since November, 1940, declined slightly in July. The July daily average was 3,814,500 barrels, or about 20,000 barrels below the June average.

Most States increased their production in July but the report said these gains were not sufficient to balance a material drop in Texas. Kansas established another new record, and Illinois production continued to rise.

Daily average crude runs to stills in July were reported to have reached a new record of 3,909,000 barrels.

New Jersey Rules 'Tips' Not Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20—Gratuities, commonly called "tips," cannot be defined as wages under New Jersey laws, according to a ruling by Justice Harry Heher of the State Supreme Court.

The question came before Justice Heher on appeal by George C. Mathiesen, a waiter employed by the Alexander Hamilton Hotel in Paterson at a wage of $33 a month. There was no written understanding about "tips," but he was allowed to have all he received, amounting to approximately $25 a week.

The Board of Review of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission ruled that "tips" were a part of his remuneration, whereupon appeal was made to the State Supreme Court.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1 Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make 100%. 14 popular assts. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. G-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Deal with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Dechia, 5-67, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Entire new line. Box assortments. Samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Samples free to agents. Good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 36th, Dept. J-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. C-34, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
19 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PAINT executive, age 36, desires connection as general manager of medium-sized plant; has broad experience in large and small companies in all fields; prefer nominal salary with share of profits; also owner of several unusual marketing plans. Box N-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CLEVELAND, O.—Christian Scientist, business woman with deep, understanding love for children, desires position as housemother; widely traveled, unincumbered; best references, character, ability. Box R-315, 1499 Union, Commerce Building.

POSITION as companion nurse, well educated, widely traveled woman; Christian Scientist preferred. Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

For Finding References Quickly
Try the Improved Rapid Page Finder Method. Applied to any edition Textbook. Any color, new or used. Eliminates all notches at bottom of pages. Rapid Page Finder Co., Inc., originators and sole distributors, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE · MASS.
GILMAN M. LOUGEE, Manager

Be Comfortable, Carefree This Winter....

You will escape fuel and servant problems, be free from all details of household management if The Beaconsfield is your home.

Sunny apartments, tastefully furnished for transient or permanent occupancy.

Delicious meals. Modern Garage. Full Hotel Service. Selected Clientele. ASPinwall 6800

Hotel COMMANDER
16 Garden Street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge
A modern, fireproof colonial hotel with 3, 2 and 1-room dinette-kitchen apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Full hotel service if desired. Main Dining Room. Drum Grill.
15 minutes from Boston — KIRkland 4800
Across from Christian Science Church

Hotel BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenmore Square, BOSTON
A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.
No liquor sold
KENmore 4600
HENRY A. BURNHAM, Manager

Live In Wellesley
—APARTMENTS—
Berkeley Court
312 WASHINGTON STREET
3-4-5 ROOM SUITES
★ HEATED BY GAS ★
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT IN BUILDING
Convenient to Stores, Transportation
H. C. WISWALL, Superintendent
Wel. 2800 · Wel. 3697

9 Commonwealth Ave.
A carefully restricted modern apartment building of 2-3 room suites—only a step from the Public Garden, Esplanade, theatres and shops. Suite of 3 rooms, overlooking Mall and Garden, reception hall, spacious living room 18x18, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, large closets, large tiled bath with shower, modern gas kitchen, automatic elevator and heat. Resident Supt.
MARSHALL B. HALL, JR.
129 Newbury St., Boston — Kenmore 8715

BRIGHTON, MASS., 71 Brooks St.—Apartment on 2nd floor of remodeled house; 5 large sunny rooms and bath, heated; continuous hot water, electric refrigerator; near railroad and bus lines. Tel. BTA. 9740.

PLYMOUTH, FLORIDA, near Orlando—Two 4-room, furnished apartments in duplex bungalow; garage; terms reasonable. 15 Vine St., Suite 3, Melrose, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PROTESTANT woman share 2-room unfurnished apt. with business woman, own room, maid service, AC. 4-1700, 310 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—2 business women or married couple, share furn. large bedroom, elec. kitchen, living room privileges, shower. Telephone 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Com. 4077.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For winter or sooner, 4 attractive furnished rooms, corner Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner, Asp. 3492, mornings, 12 James St.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 93 Remsen St. (Cor. Henry)—Choice 4 rooms, garden, penthouse, 3 exposures, porch, private street entrance; 1-2½-3 rooms, 2 exposures, exceptional closets throughout; quiet, select tenancy; convenient transportation.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool and garden. Ask for Mr. Norman. Main 4-3500

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-room suite, private bath, fireplace; can be had singly or furnished; harmonious surroundings. 49 Garrison Rd. Asp. 0180.

N. Y. C., 425 West 21st Street—Choice 1-3-room apartments; quiet, select tenancy; residential block, convenient to all transportation.

SUNNY, through floor 4 rooms, small private house; $60. RIEDER, GR. 5-3673 (N. Y. C.)

ANTIQUES

MRS. MARGUERITE B. BAKER, 227 Forest St., Winchester, Mass., Win. 0661—Unusual pair old brass andirons; odd items in old things.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

WAREHOUSE, BOSTON—First story, 60,000 sq. ft., spur track and deep water, rent low. A. W. Gurney, 53 State St.

COUNTRY BOARD

CHESLEY LODGE, U. S. 4—Durham is the place to rest and read in the midst of beautiful scenery; near-by amusement, modern equipped house, home cooking, innerspring mattresses; will also take 3 elderly people. CHESLEY LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H. Phone Dover 1697-13.

FOR those desiring peace and solitude for rest or study: lovely historic, picturesque home with all modern conveniences; fine food; individual fireplaces; 55 miles from Boston. JOSEPHINE HADDOCK, Epping, N. H. Telephone 2037.

SPIESS-BADER'S FARM, Elm Rest, Box 208, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; good comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

WARREN, MASS.—The Cutler Farm, a quiet, restful vacation place for fall and winter guests; all modern conveniences; fresh farm produce, fine home cooking; select clientele; week-end accommodations; dinners by reservation; $14 wkly.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BARGAIN: 2 beautiful Silver Fox Furs. Good as new. Will sell for $65 each; worth $300 each. Call Conn. 6458. (Mass.)

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ONE HAND CARVED, solid oak, brand new 10-piece dining room set with six genuine solid grain leather chairs; original cost $1,000. Must sell to liquidate estate. Call ATTORNEY RAUL G. FELDMAN, Lib. 3317.

HANDSOME dining room set, complete, in storage; must sell at once. T. O. BUCKLEY CO., 690 Dudley St., Boston.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by QSO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston — Han. 5971

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $10. $12
Colonial Mattress Co., 604 Dudley Street, Boston

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE TEACHERS for boarding school near Boston; state all details. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS for private prep school; math., science, social studies; give full details. Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. MODERN SURROUNDINGS AND FAIR WAGES. INTERVIEWS EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. CALIFORNIA KITCHENS, 1234 CONN. AVENUE N. W.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive girl to wait on counter in small retail establishment; knowledge of sewing helpful. Tel. Lib. 7808.

EXPERIENCED cook, general worker; also nurse chambermaid, white; for 3 children; country home, northern New Jersey; pleasant accommodations; about Oct. 10th. Write Box W-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman to do stenography and typewriting together with governess work with a small group of children in a small private school, about 60 miles from New York City. Write giving qualifications and references. Box N-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—Lady can enjoy my home; best location in city, at lowest rates obtainable; close to Christian Science church; can meet interested persons next week in Boston. Hurry: MRS. A. CHAPMAN, 12 Ledyard Road, Winchester, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41862.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1099.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL home, among ⅔ acre oaks, near shops and schools; excellent train service; double insulation, up-to-the-minute fireproof construction; built for growing family; but out-of-state business change forces owner to sell; very low heating costs, plus charm and convenience should prompt quick investigation. Box 518, Sharon, Mass.

GARDINER, N. Y.—1½ hours from N. Y. C.; 7-room, newly redecorated; modern kitchen and bath; fireplace; attached garage, large porches. Furniture may be included. 1¼ acres or small lot. Beautiful view. T. R. HOLDEN, 345B, R. F. D. 3, Bridgeport, Conn.

IPSWICH, MASS., 12 Wayne Ave.—2-story colonial 8-room house; 3 bedrooms; commuting distance from Boston; easy terms.

MALDEN, MASS.—$6000; transferable mortgage $2500, cash $3500; selling at sacrifice; 10-room house; best location near schools, trains and bus; new Holland furnace, 2 fireplaces and easily converted into 2 apartments. Telephone Malden 4058.

WALTHAM, MASS.—7-rm. Dutch colonial in country; beautiful view; double piazza; 2-car garage; oil burner; 1 acre; $5,800. Waltham 3547.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON HLDS, MASS.—To let, nicely furnished house, oil heat, 2 baths, 2-car garage, convenient, excellent neighborhood. Big. 0978.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Walnut St., overlooking reservoir — 10-room house, with 3 maids' rooms, 4 baths, 2-car heated garage, $120. Box N-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL rent furnished, completely modern Florida lakeside boat, citrus grove; delightful selected community; $60 month. Write Box A-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER REPAIRING
WIDMER, 21 West St., Boston — Lib. 2917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

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FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans Door-to-door service. Years experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel Watertown 3865.

I DREM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere; dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WANTED

WANTED—A harp to rent with option to buy. Call or write, state price. MARJORIE PRIPZKER, 124 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASP 4638.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE part time. Phone WHITE LO. 5-3664, Mornings only. 11 W. 42nd, Suite 1959, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 mornings. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1982, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practitioner's office hours for rent. Box 50, 1293 National Press Building.

PAYING GUESTS

A LADY returning to California desires an interview with one or two persons interested in spending the fall and winter season as paying guests in her attractive home in Southern California by the sea. Tel. Winchester, Mass. 2319.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or week-end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	N	G	E	L		P	A	T	H	T	E	R		
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Local Classified

(Continued)

PAINTING AND DECORATING

G. W. COOLBROTH & CO.
Outside-inside painting — Paperhanging
11 Windsor Rd., W. Somerville, Mass. Pro. 4414
Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District

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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; LOngacre 5-6000, 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
13 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0766

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE home near the Christian Science church, Roxbury, Mass.; corner lot with protecting side lot, about 12,000 feet. Box L-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 373 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Well-built home in fine neighborhood, convenient location; 9 rooms, sun parlor and 2 maids' rooms, 4 baths and lavatory; 3-car garage. OWNER, Wellesley 0031.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box W-3, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In convenient location, large room suitable for 1 or 2 persons; pleasant home, excellent food. Asp. 8243.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Double and single room, hot and cold water; business people preferred; meals served. Phone Tro. 0788.

FLORIDA home offered with board, $3.50 weekly; take care of self and give companionship to Christian Scientist. BEALS, Woodsville, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 2 Ashford Court—Attractive room, two closets, private family, business woman preferred, references exchanged. Stadium 2064.

BELMONT, MASS.—Furnished room, 2 meals; private garage; central location; business man or couple. Ph. Belmont 0332-J for appointment.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave. Desirable rooms for discriminating guests. Phone Com. 8441.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large, sunny front room, suitable for 1 or 2. 511 Talbot Ave., Suite 1 (Ashmont station). Tal. 5908.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Rm. on 2nd floor, dressing rm., private bath; ideal for business man or woman. Las. 2759, 6:30 p. m. or after.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type, private apartment; excellent location; business person.

ATTRACTIVE single, 2nd floor front in private family; excellent location in Newton Center, Mass., near Commonwealth Ave. Dec. 0348.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for gentleman; private home in near-by Maryland suburbs; breakfast if desired. Tel. Wis. 6292.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—An energetic junior salesman for New England district by manufacturer of price-marking equipment; fine opportunity for man having some sales experience or knowledge of retail store operations; salary, commission and expenses. Box N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in increasing your income, why not take advantage of the opportunity "The House of Charm and Distinction" offers to represent their line of women's wear in your district; commission at time of sale. Write C & D, 34 Atwood St., Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, age 41, married, desires Florida position; 26 years present position, chauffeur superintendent; very willing; refs. Write Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR
Single, desires position; free to travel. Tel Asp. 8462 (Mass.).

RELIABLE colored man can take full charge clubhouse or cook, butler, valet; best of references. Box R-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, Christian Scientist, desires general work with Christian Scientists environment; 1 year college. Write Box R-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, refined, desires position as companion, assist with housework; free to travel; references. Write Box No. 453, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

CULTURED French lady (Catholic), who speaks English fluently, drives car, desires position as companion or attendant to elderly person or shut-in. Box R-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS, mother's substitute; lady highly recommends American Protestant unusually qualified for complete charge of children, go anywhere. Lasell 3178. Least salary $20 weekly. (Boston)

REFINED woman, training-school graduate, desires position as executive housekeeper in private home, small hotel or apartment house; is experienced cashier. MISS RUBY TILTON, 452 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FRENCH-AMERICAN citizen, Catholic, just returned from Paris; well educated, distinguished, desires to be afternoon and evening companion and conversation. Call morning. MRS. BERRY, 13 Joy St., Boston, Laf. 8123.

STENOGRAPHER—Christian Scientist, now employed temporarily, wishes permanent position; years of commercial and legal experience; accustomed U. S. travel; studied art and traveled abroad. Write Box S-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELENA BARBERI
CONCERT PIANIST AND LECTURER
Graduate New England Conservatory, also Scholarships to Alfred Cortot, Paris. MUSIC APPRECIATION COURSES now forming — Clubs, Groups. EXPERIENCED TEACHER—Adults—Children. Barbizon Hotel, 63rd St. and Lexington Ave. N. Y. C. RE. 4-3700

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Bible Reading, Public Speaking, English, Shakespeare, Poetry, Gracious Living (etiquette, conversation, dress, etc.). MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, B. L. I., Ed. M., Ken. 1957 (Class or private lessons).

FRENCH CONVERSATION—10 classes $6, starting Sept. 30. Madame Riviere, The Eliot, 370 Com. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4082.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo. MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston, Hub. 3344. Repaired, rented, sold. Free daily service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester Mass. Col. 2306 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

UTOPIA ROSE JO

FLORIDA

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WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Léon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

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TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
100 Per Cent Home Owned
FOUR STORES:
726 Main St. 220 So. Beach St.
901 Main St. 308 Seabreeze Blvd.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2816

FORT LAUDERDALE

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

SHELL GASOLINE and Golden Shell Oil
G. F. PEASE
Phone 9255 S. Federal Hi-way and 9th St.

FORT MYERS

Weatherly Electric Co.
2225 Hendry Street
General Electric Refrigeration
Philco Radios
PHONE 676

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily: Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS AUTO SERVICE
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Recharging — Rentals
Complete Auto Service
Main and 23rd Sts. Tel. 5-0999

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT
PENNEY'S
Where Quality Merchandise Is Sold at Reasonable Prices

THE COFFEE SHACK
220 Hogan St.
MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDIES
and
DELICIOUS MEALS, 25c-35c

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32495 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
PHONE 2-3163

VISIT OUR NEW MODERN STORE
Same Hi Quality
Same Low Prices
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
1030 S. W. 8th St. (On the Trail)

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS BILLFOLDS SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

HAND INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
RUSSELL F. HAND, *President*
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Building
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

You Can Still Buy Anything Totaling $10 or More on the Easy Payment Plan at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Orlando, Florida

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4201

For better dry cleaning
Phone 4986
TIMMS
Cleaners
2119 Central Avenue

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES and Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
STYLE GUIDE
Lending Service
No obligation—available at
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
70 NORTH BROAD STREET
Decatur Branch—127 E. Ponce de Leon Av.
Tenth Street Branch—1079 Peachtree St.
West End Branch—820 Gordon Street W.

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
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Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
JOHN G. AFFLECK
Phone 9170 401 - 12th St.
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

CUMBAA'S
18 TWELFTH ST. PHONE 2885
Exclusive Repairers and Dyers of Shoes
"Decidedly the Best"

MACON

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6369

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

HOTEL DEMPSEY BEAUTY SALON
Air Conditioned for your comfort and open daily, including Wednesday afternoons for your convenience.

If you want clothes which are different shop with
HORACE NEWMAN'S
A Shop of Personal Service
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery,
Sizes 10 to 12 and also ½ sizes
4 Floor Bankers Ins. Bldg. Air Conditioned

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

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ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

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DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

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PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 36
in Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 22
in Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

E. MÜLLER-TEUBER
Schöne Zimmer mit fliess. Wasser mit oder ohne Pension.
Aeschenvorstadt 75 Tel. 4.33.51
Accommodation offered

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Unterer Heuberg 12
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Ausführung sämmtlicher Malerarbeiten
PAINTER TEL. 2.89.83

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

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Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen. Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

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Simple and exclusive style
Best Workmanship
NAUENSTRASSE 37 (S. B. B.)
Tel. 4.82.79 Einrahmung
(Framing)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9. Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER et CIE
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63.

WOLLENHOF
Freistrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

WEISS-BÄNTELI
Schirme
Spalenberg—Nadelberg
(Umbrellas)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Buchler
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

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Marktgasse 59. Founded 1865

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NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
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GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24 963

Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 Filiale Laupen BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSÄCHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

MISS BIGLER
gives English Lessons
34, Hallwylstrasse Tel. 3.52.52

All sorts of BOOKS
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Bubenbergpl. Berne.

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Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

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WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
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Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

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Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3.
(DRESSMAKING)

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommende so

SWITZERLAND

WINTERTHUR

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES—BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Für Ausführung von
MALERARBEITEN
empfiehlt sich höfl.
K. SCHNEIDER - MEILI
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Heer UHREN BIJOUTERIE BESTECKE
GRABEN ECKE OBERTOR
Jeweller

Handarbeiten - Gobelin
Wolle, Garne
E. KELLER
Marktgasse 20 z. Rathaus
(WOOLS)

E. HAFNER
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ZURICH

Ladies'
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Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Mettler
Limmatquai 106 Zürich

Tel. 5.11.14 (Umbrellas)
SCHIRME
FRANZ HOIGNE, Münsterhof 14

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer, (Florists)

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
BUILDING

GRAND COIFFEUR-SALON
für Damen & Herren
Sihlstrasse 33. Im Glockenhof
K. IPS Tel. 3.69.45
Hairdresser

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
The Linens you need for all Occasions at "Thrift" prices. For the Chatty Tea hour when you would have lovely linens with perhaps fine Florentine Handwork. For the formal dinner when white only is correct. Fine Linen Damask richly patterned. And for afternoon bridge when a little novelty in colour is permissible. Every type of Linen with a distinct touch of individuality. Our Furnishing Department can create a New Home at the "old" address. We specialise in Loose Covers of all descriptions. Curtaining of any period. Let us give you an estimate for the complete modernising of your home—FREE.

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Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

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Commercial Union Buildings
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ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Suit of Clothes

San Diego, Calif.

The oldest son in the family was maintaining himself at a university in the Northwest. The work which he did so well, both scholastically and on the side to assure his university and living expenses, was a source of pride to his family. When his athletic ability won him a place on the university crew, their gratification was increased.

Then came the word that the crew was to go East to compete with other universities. The young man's family realized that to make the trip he must have a new suit of clothes. Gladly they undertook to save for the suit. It was bought notwithstanding countless self-sacrifices. The new outfit was ordered to be sent, but on the heels of the boy's thanks came the unhappy word that it was missing. The suit could not be found.

As a last possibility, the disappointed mother of the family went to the department store where she had selected and ordered the clothing and told her story to the department manager. It was not clear to her at what point the suit had been missed. Had the purchase, she asked, been held up in a delivery and never actually sent to her son? The manager excused himself to make full inquiry. In less than half an hour he returned. The suit had, he said, been duly sent, and had actually been received by the addressee. The management, however, expressed appreciation for the fact that a young man from their city was so ably representing the city, its schools, and the State university; they therefore told the mother that it would be their pleasure to present the young man with another suit, the duplicate of the one supposedly lost.

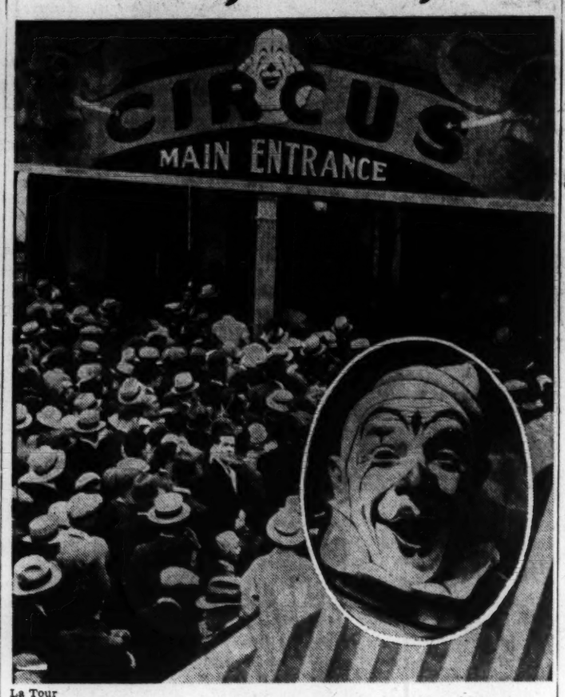
It's the Law!

A California law reads: "Every person who in the State of California shoots any kind of game, bird or mammal, except a whale, from an automobile, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Thirteen States in the Union do not allow women to serve on juries.

Portuguese citizens, in some sections of the country, if seen appearing in public without shoes, are liable to imprisonment.

Hobby Nobbing



La Tour

A portion of America's 10,000,000 circusgoers. Inset—Lou Jacobs, veteran fun-maker of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus.

Speaking of Circus Fans

By Irving Bacchus

Greater love hath no man for his hobby than that of a genuine circus fan for the "greatest show on earth." America's 10,000,000 circusgoers include a microscopic knot of enthusiasts whose circus activities are rampant 365 days per year. Some of the most colorful individuals in all hobbydom are lovers of the sawdust trail.

The Circus Fans Association of America is an organized tribe for 1,000—no more—big-top hobbyists whose sole objective, after snuggling close to the main show as possible, is to preserve the circus for posterity. Organized 16 years ago, the Fans convene annually, always choosing a site to coincide with the appearance of a circus, and always indulging in much talk on the status of their chosen form of entertainment.

An affiliate of the Circus Fans is the Circus Model Builders Association. More than 500 miniature big tops are scattered throughout the United States, complete to the last tent stake. These model units have as many as 150,000 pieces and require many days to whip them into show shape. George Barlow, Binghamton, N. Y., has a man-sized culinary addition to his model unit—a real cook tent which is staffed and placed in operation annually for a circus fans' feast.

Collectors are circus fans, too. Charles Davis of Hartford, Conn., seeks elephant tail hairs and John Grace of Kokomo, Ind., boasts of a record collection of route books. Programs, autographs, costumes, itineraries, band wagons, and other memorabilia are eagerly sought.

Dean of all circus collectors is Frank J. Walter of Houston, Texas, who has assembled an entire circus, much to the delight of Houston's underprivileged youngsters who enjoy a free show every summer, complete to soda pop. The Gainesville, Texas, community circus is a civic hobby known the nation over, paying cash dividends as well as providing a worthy co-operative venture for the town citizenry.

Harper Joy, of Spokane, Washington, is one unusual American who follows the sawdust trail each summer as a clown, purely for the fun of it.

Banker Joy's enthusiasm is almost legendary. "It's just as sensible," he says, "to be crazy about the circus as to like bridge or dominoes, or for grown men to collect coins and stamps."

Hobby Nobbing will be a regular Saturday feature. The column will contain from time to time interesting facts about rare hobbies, popular hobbies, hobby shows, and the use of hobbies in business. Readers are invited to submit questions on the subject.

Daily Quotation

WE CANNOT flatter ourselves that we have understood a truth until it is impossible for us not to shape our lives in accordance with it.—MAETERLINCK.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What new type of revolutionary cargo ship is now planned by the United States?
2. To what extent has the Government's administrative handling of lend-lease orders been speeded up?
3. Is gasoline rationing to continue in the East despite a finding by a Senate committee that there was no shortage?
4. What is the national objective of the American Legion as announced at its convention in Milwaukee?
5. To what extent have current living costs in the United States increased?
6. What state has just voted a $10 monthly bonus for each one of its soldiers in the U. S. Army?
7. The ruler of what country abdicated on September 16?
8. What new restrictions have been applied to the entire population of Paris as reprisals for attacks on Nazi occupation troops?
9. What country is now building up the greatest reserve military force in history?
10. What mid-western city of 400,000 persons was blacked out for four hours without a word of warning?

Answers to these questions will be found elsewhere on this page

The Amusing Things We Say

A Bird in Hand Is Worth Two in the Bush

It is said that one day when Will Somers, celebrated jester to Henry VIII, happened to call on Lord Surrey, he was ushered into the aviary where his lordship was amusing himself with his birds. When Somers admired the plumage of a kingfisher, Surrey made him a present of it, for he owed that much to Somers. Somers who feared no one, not even royalty itself, had often saved his Lordship from incurring royal displeasure by a well-timed jest. And Surrey no doubt appreciated the jester's diplomacy.

Just as Somers departed with the bird, Lord Northampton came to visit Surrey. Northampton had admired the kingfisher the day before and had intended to ask Surrey for it on this day. When Northampton learned that Somers had just left with the bird, he was greatly disappointed because he had intended it as a gift to a friend. Surrey tried to console his friend and vowed Somers would return the bird when he dispatched a messenger to tell him he would get TWO on another day for it.

When the messenger gave Somers his lordship's message, the jester retorted, "Sirrah, tell your master that I am obliged for his liberal offer of TWO for one; but that I prefer one bird in hand to two in the bush."

Child's Vocabulary

A survey at the University of Oklahoma indicates that 14,583 words are used frequently enough to be considered within a child's working vocabulary.

Sample Size

Furniture that suits an individual five feet eight inches tall is generally comfortable for the majority, says a Department of Agriculture publication.

Camera Club Silhouettes

Albert G. Hale, Boston

Top: Evening scene on Cassassadaga Lake, New York. Bottom: The view from Kearsarge Mountain, New Hampshire, impresses a young adventurer.

John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Party Fun

Imitating Animals

Slips of paper bearing the names of such animals as lion, tiger, cat, mouse, rat, bear, monkey, frog, toad, canary, donkey, horse, etc., are tossed into a hat or empty box and passed around to the players, each one picking out a slip. One at a time, each player must give an imitation of the animal he has selected.

A prize is given the one who, in the opinion of the judges, has given the best imitation.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not afraid of the king of Babylon, of whom ye are afraid; be not afraid of him, saith the Lord: for I am with you to save you, and to deliver you from his hand.—Jer. 42:11.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The U. S. Navy Department has just announced plans for a fleet of revolutionary new freighters. The new type of 1,900-ton freighter, mounting an antiaircraft gun and manned by a small crew, is expected to be in mass production within a year. They are simple in construction, light in weight, of extremely shallow draft and can carry 1,500 tons of cargo.

2. The elimination of red tape and delays in procedure and routine is responsible for a 50 per cent speedup in production. The President's delegation of larger authority to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as administrator of the whole lend-lease program promises to cut delays still further.

3. Yes: Defence Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes declared the rationing of gasoline and the filling station curfew would continue despite the Senate findings.

4. The American Legion's national objective is the defeat of Hitler and what he stands for.

5. Living costs are now 6 per cent above the 1935-39 average. The National Industrial Conference Board has found that in 56 cities the increase in the cost of living for August as compared with the same month a year ago ranged from 1.9 per cent to 8.2 per cent.

6. Vermont.

7. Reza Shah Pahlevi, the ruler of Iran, abdicated under pressure from the British and Russians. The abdication followed a reported decision of Britain and Russia to act sternly if Russian-British requirements in Iran in behalf of their occupying troops were not fulfilled immediately.

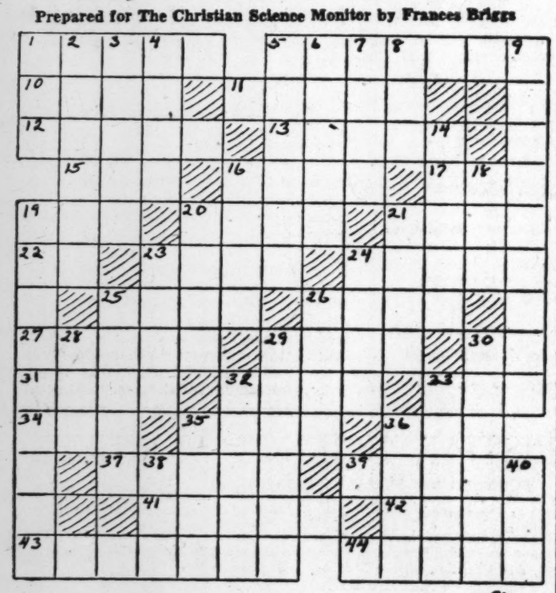
8. The German military authorities have imposed a strict three-day curfew, starting today. Traffic in the Seine department is prohibited from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. All places of amusement are required to close at 8 p. m. during this period. Violators of the regulations are to be held as hostages.

9. Russia: every man between 16 and 50 not already in service will be conscripted for training after working hours. This reserve force is estimated unofficially at not less than 25,000,000 men.

10. Kansas City, Mo.: the blackout was caused by an unheralded power strike which was checked by swift official action.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Abou Ben Adhem received visit from whom?
5—In opera "La Tosca," Mario Cavaradossi is what?
10—What is plural of "forum"?
11—What is a small donkey used as a pack animal?
12—Who is an attorney in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop"?
13—What do you call pledged faith?
15—Humor.
16—What English school gave its name to a kind of jacket?
17—Insect.
19—What is a river of Poland?
20—According to Greek myths, Daedalus and Icarus did what?
21—An arboloco is a deer, fish, or tree—which?
22—Where was Abraham Lincoln born (abbr.)?
23—60 minutes equal what?
24—What is a common European snake?
25—Product obtained from sheep.
26—What is a city of Texas?
27—What Belgian city is situated at confluence of Escheldt and Lys?
29—What is a barrel-shaped vessel?
30—Musical note.
31—Comfort.
32—What is a river of Switzerland?
33—Who was second son of Noah?
34—Pocket full of what is mentioned in "Sing a Song of Sixpence"?
35—What is said to travel on its stomach?
36—Through.
37—To set in a row.
39—Watered silk is what?
41—What is an approximately horizontal passageway in a mine?
42—What town of Holland is noted for its cheeses and its cheese fair?
43—What are the dolls fashioned after Rose O'Neill's drawings?
44—Budges.

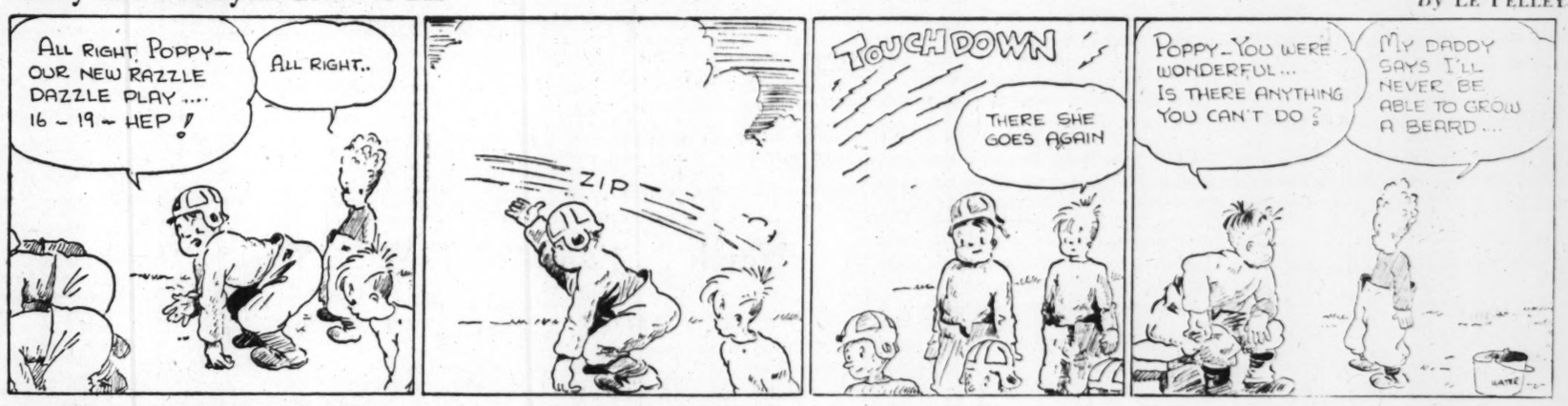
Down

1—What is a priest's white linen vestment?
2—Where is Land of the Midnight Sun?
3—What do you call cereals, collectively?
4—Countries of Asia and the Asiatic archipelago are called what?
5—What is a club used by golfers?
6—What missile is fitted with feathers to give steadiness of flight?
7—What is another club used by golfers?
8—Negative.
9—What is a city of the Netherlands?
14—Which of Marx Brothers wears red wig on screen?
16—What is a month of Jewish calendar?
18—Born.
19—Arm of North Sea, south of 2 Down, is called what?
20—What is a measure for grindstones?
21—What is a light quick audible beat of a clock?
23—What is a stone of fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments?
24—What is a vessel for ornament or for flowers?
28—What river is mentioned in Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin"?
26—Cautious.
28—Grass ready for mowing is what?
29—What are ships of the desert?
30—What operatic soprano was born at Melrose, Mass.?
32—To debate.
33—What is title of well-known child's tale by Johanna Spyri?
35—What is a prefix meaning "against"?
36—Thomas Hood was what?
38—What is a snake of Egypt?
40—What is a river of Germany?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Bad*

By Le Pelley


ALL RIGHT, POPPY— OUR NEW RAZZLE DAZZLE PLAY.... 16 - 19 - HEP!
ALL RIGHT..
ZIP—
TOUCHDOWN
THERE SHE GOES AGAIN
POPPY—YOU WERE WONDERFUL... IS THERE ANYTHING YOU CAN'T DO?
MY DADDY SAYS I'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO GROW A BEARD...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway—I'll Have Plenty of Company*

By Rodgers

"It's too nice to stay indoors this afternoon," I thought, so I decided to see if I could get the Boss to play ball with me—
But, pshaw, he was listening to a ball game over the radio—
And I never have been able to persuade him to turn off a program like that—
Then I suddenly remembered that most of my dog friends would be in the same boat with me!
So off I went to round up a good ol'-fashioned frolic!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Will Carry On*

By The Hagers

THE MAYOR, PLEASED AS HE COULD BE WITH JACK'S NEW TORCH OF LIBERTY,
SAID, "JACK, MY BOY, DRAKEVILLE WILL TAKE ALL OF THESE SYMBOLS YOU CAN MAKE."
I SIGHED, "THE FOX-TAIL VOGUE HAS PASSED; OUR WORK IS FINISHED, JACK, AT LAST."
"IT'S JUST BEGUN," I HEARD JACK CRY. "A MANUFACTURER AM I!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Help vs. Hate

It is all too easy to answer with hate and condemnation the Nazi killing of hostages in Paris. On every side commentators are pointing out that modern history has known nothing to match it for calculated cruelty. It is recalled that hostages have been killed by convicts—it happened recently to a warden in Oklahoma. He was being forced to help prisoners escape, whereas the thirteen men shot in Paris had no power to help or hurt their captors.

They were frankly slain in reprisal for attacks on German soldiers by Frenchmen who were not caught. They had been arrested for the crime of being Jews or Communists, and had not been convicted even on that charge. There is no claim that they had anything to do with the attacks or any power to stop them. They were simply selected by lot to "pay" for a smaller number of German lives. It was calculated Nazi policy, designed to deter further attacks on Germans—a design shown to be futile by continued attacks.

It is not our purpose to stir up hatred or add fuel to the emotional flames. We should like to awaken compassion for captive men and nations rather than hate for the captors and killers. But even to help the oppressed it is necessary to direct attention to the policy of reprisal. It is necessary to recognize something here which recognizes no restraints of civilized custom, of international agreements for the treatment of occupied countries, or of humane feeling.

So long as we say "this is war" we shall fail to deal with something that is much more than war—with evil thinking, of which war is only one product. We shall fail to recognize that we have to deal with something which recognizes no codes, with a revolt against fundamental morality, with a kind of thinking which corrodes the whole fabric of civilization. If we try to say, "This is just another imperialist war," we may think we have excused our failure to deal with it; actually we have only breached our own moral defenses against it. The next step is to accept or imitate it.

Merely to denounce Nazis for killing hostages is to imitate their system, to answer hate with hate. To reverse this vicious negative cycle it will be necessary to bring in the positive power of love. That does not mean any appeasement of the evil; it may mean vigorous steps to stop the evil. Most certainly it means turning attention chiefly to helping captive men and nations. To demand justice, to uphold positive standards of humanity, to be ready to sacrifice to break oppression—rather than wasting time in being shocked or in merely denouncing—that is the constructive way to help. The touchstone must be help, rather than hate.

Turkey's Cautious Silence

Turkey doesn't want to say Yes, and can't say No. That is the meaning of the evasive replies the diplomats at Ankara are now giving in response to questions from the Allies as to whether Turkey would open the Dardanelles to Axis warships. Bulgaria was reported a few days ago to have asked permission to send a number of destroyers through the Straits—destroyers that nobody knew Bulgaria possessed. Such a request would have been plainly an Axis move to test Turkey's position.

But the Turks say there was no request. This could be a technically accurate statement, though it is probable that Axis pressure on Turkey is increasing as Nazi forces make headway in Russia. The Turks will hardly become willing collaborators with the Axis. But they would risk Nazi attack if they should give the Allies the answer that London wants, for this answer would permit the British, the Free French and the Russians to co-ordinate military preparations in the Near East. The Turks may feel that the risk of attack on Turkey by the British is smaller, despite the object lesson of the British-Russian invasion of Iran.

In the long run, Turkey needs an Allied rather than a Nazi victory. But it has the same inclination as other nations to hope that this victory can be won without the sacrifice of its own sons and the possible ordeal of Nazi occupation. Moreover the course of the battle in Russia at this moment cannot be over-encouraging to Turkish statesmen. If, as they assert, no request from the Axis for naval use of the Dardanelles has been received, it is understandable that they do not wish to invite trouble by anticipating a situation which is fraught with immediate danger.

From Mediator to Shipmaster

If a divorce court judge had to take over the management of every household in which he failed to effect a reconciliation, he soon would be swamped with responsibilities. Is Uncle Sam verging close to such a position in his role as labor mediator?

Three merchant ships have been taken over by the Government in the dispute between seamen and owners over demands for a war-zone bonus, and the Maritime Commission stands ready to take over others. This is a process which, since the seizure of the North American Aviation plant and the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation's Kearny, New Jersey, plant, threatens to become embarrassing to the Government.

There are some unions which would like to force a greater degree of socialization. The request for higher pay to seamen navigating possibly dangerous waters is not an unnatural one, though the union would have been in better position had it accepted the arbitration recommended by the Government.

The situation at the shipbuilding plant in Kearny seems to have reached an impasse where only the Government can operate without the modified closed shop clause which precipitated the strike. Will it have any better success in turning the ships it has seized back to private management? If not, how far will the process go of the Government's being put into business by the unsettled strike method?

The alternative is probably some form of compulsory arbitration or labor-and-capital draft during the war emergency. But it would be better to keep the Government in the role of magistrate than extend it beyond its depth into the role of manager.

Clean Up Boston Harbor

For more than a decade the Massachusetts Legislature has, at the instigation of an aroused shore-dwelling citizenry, been holding hearings, appointing investigating committees, and studying plans for correcting Boston Harbor pollution. Each investigation has brought substantiation of charges that the dumping of raw sewage into Boston Harbor at the rate of 250,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, not only is a Federal offense according to the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, but, among other things, pollutes the water, spoils seafood supplies, contaminates shore property, drives down real estate values, curtails bathing and boating, injures summer business, and constitutes a public health menace.

Plans for proper disposition of the sewage have been submitted time and again. Yet despite the statement made in 1937 by the Chief Sanitary Engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, to the effect that the situation was becoming daily more serious, the pollution continues.

Legislation affecting a portion of a proposed comprehensive plan—the erection of a sewage treatment plant on Nut Island to eliminate pollution conditions along the South Shore—has been passed by the House of Representatives. Senate action awaits the completion of the present impeachment trial. But here, as on a previous occasion, should the Senate pass the measure, successful furtherance would still be dependent on obtaining a Federal grant, in this case amounting to 25 per cent of the cost.

Thus, a Massachusetts Senator has declared that the major need at present is the appointment of a liaison officer between the State and Federal Governments who can reach a sympathetic Federal ear. Doubtless a sympathetic ear is essential, but a perusal of the record indicates that a more immediate requirement is a strong clear voice on the part of Massachusetts officials—a voice strengthened by the conviction that the welfare of a good part of its citizenry demands the correction of the condition without further delay.

This newspaper recognizes the stress which the times are placing on State and Federal funds. It realizes also that money is being expended by agencies of both for projects far less imperative than the cleaning up of Boston Harbor.

The American Boy joins the Youth's Companion and St. Nicholas in the Valhalla of juvenile magazines. What has the youth of today that is better than these? Or was it our own immature taste?

These modern air-conditioned day coaches are marvelous. You can't even tell that Mrs. Poppaloupos and the kids have bananas and fish balls in the shoebox.

Are We Preparing For Yesterday's Peace?

(An Editorial from The Times, London)

The [Roosevelt-Churchill] declaration throws into relief two burning issues—the problem of economic organization for "freedom from want" and of armaments for "freedom from fear." It begins by recording the view that there should be no territorial changes other than those freely desired by the population concerned—a salutary warning that peace cannot be achieved by ingenious rearrangements of the map of Europe. Fixing frontiers is no longer, as in the past, the most urgent part of peacemaking. The redrawing of frontiers at Versailles, though it conformed—except in certain noteworthy instances—to the principles now laid down, did not bring prosperity or peace to Europe. The important thing now is not so much the change in location of frontiers but their character.

The first task of the peacemakers in Europe must be to create a durable framework of international co-operation which will take account of the over-riding exigencies of economic well-being and military security. Freedom from want and fear are essential conditions of peace because they are essential conditions for a tolerable life for ordinary men and women. Once these are secure, there can and should be the fullest recognition of national sovereignties and self-determination.

At the same time widespread satisfaction is being felt at the explicit recognition that there can be no discrimination between victors and vanquished. In the midst of the last war, an Allied conference met in Paris to proclaim a doctrine of postwar discrimination against enemy trade. A false trail, on which this was the first step, led to many of the economic disasters of the post-Versailles period.

* * *

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration stands in bright contrast to this gloomy record. Equality of opportunity for all is the principle which must be written large in our international as well as our national program of reconstruction. A negative conception of the removal of trade barriers is not enough. It may be doubted whether equal access to trade or equal access to raw materials will suffice by themselves to bring about that revival of international trade which Britain ardently desires. Between the two wars, purchasers were rarely if ever excluded from markets in which they could afford to buy. The crux of the problem was the drying-up of purchasing power . . . because apparently no method was known of bridging the gap between consumer and producer.

This is a barrier which must be broken down. . . . It is time to plan the rebuilding of European and international economy by positive measures organized by the common effort, if freedom from want is to be assured to the peoples of the world.

* * *

As regards the last of the eight points, the whole problem of disarmament needs to be placed in a new setting. Under present conditions, disarmament in the sense in which it was understood in 1919 probably has little value. The key to disarmament lies not primarily in destruction or confiscation of armaments, necessary though this may be, but in control of what used to be called the "war potential," that is to say, of heavy industry and vital raw materials. Disarmament thus becomes an economic rather than a strictly military problem, whose solution must be sought by policies and economic organization. It would seem that some system of a pooled centralized control, not merely of armaments but of the "war potential"—at any rate in certain areas of the world—will ultimately be essential. . . .

France and Britain suffered military disaster in 1940 largely because they had prepared to fight the last war over again. Let it not be said hereafter that we failed in peacemaking because we had prepared only for the last peace.

Bailing Out

"While We Mobilize for War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the recent official pronouncement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, eight peace aims were set forth. That such ideals may become realities, however, much more is needed than mere statements of principles, even though proclaimed by the administrative heads of the world's greatest democracies.

President Wilson's "fourteen points" helped to win the World War in 1918. But they failed to win the peace. In so far as the United States was responsible, the fault lay not in the ideals, but in the fact that their importance was not realized by an adequate number of voters and senators.

We are now faced not only with the problem of securing enthusiastic support for the Roosevelt-Churchill "eight points" from the people of the United States and of the British Commonwealth and of Soviet Russia, too. We have also the even more difficult job of convincing the disillusioned masses of Central Europe that this time there is enough understanding of international realities to effectuate a peace which shall benefit the entire world.

What will this mean? To transform the terms of a just peace from proclamation to reality will involve various readjustments not directly affecting the United States, including territorial boundaries and self-determination as to forms of national government. But it will mean other things also, including participation by the United States in a realistic lowering of tariff barriers the world over. What else can be meant by the Roosevelt-Churchill aim of furthering "the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity"? If we believe in preparedness for peace—both on its own account and as an aid to winning the war—the time to consider these problems is now.

As one practical suggestion, we have many organizations in this country—business, educational, civic, religious and professional—with an international membership. Why should not these groups begin active discussion of the extent to which they are prepared to support and implement the Roosevelt-Churchill peace aims? Discussion not only in the democracies, but to such extent as it can be stimulated in the totalitarian countries, may prove most helpful in finding and widening areas of agreement within and among the nations of the world.

While the United States Government is expending many billions of dollars to make our defense program realistic, can we not spare a single billion to make our peace aims dynamic? A proposal along this line, as offered by David Lawrence in an earlier issue of *The United States News* (June 20, 1941), contemplates the appointment by the United States Government of a Peace Commission "to be composed of representative American citizens who are as versed in the problems of economic friction and trade in the world as the admirals are in naval strategy. Such a commission should formulate at the earliest possible moment the bases for a new world order—first for discussion and ultimately for the adherence of peoples." To establish communication with the German people and the peoples of the subjugated countries, Mr. Lawrence proposes the establishment or leasing of a number of powerful short-wave radio stations, both in this country and in Europe, in Africa, and in Asia; and also that we talk to the German people by leaflets dropped from airplanes. "Once it is made clear that the idea of crushing the German people and making them slaves is furthest from the thoughts of the peoples of the democratic countries," he points out, "the principal prop beneath the Hitler regime will disappear in Central Europe."

Surely it is none too early to begin the serious study and world-wide public discussion of the kind of international collaboration that must become a reality in the post-war world, if that world is not, indeed, to become a pre-war world. While we mobilize for war, we shall be derelict indeed if we fail to clarify the purposes for which we are arming and those for which we shall some day disarm.

"The past is prologue"—prologue to what?

New York — HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Invitation to Ride

By Frank L. Perrin

The casual tourist, in these piping days of haste and excitement, finds many new and some quite unexpected provisions made for his convenience and comfort. He will be surprised, for instance, on his first adventure into a day coach on a cross-country run since his college days, to discover among his traveling companions many who appear to be sampling the same method of travel.

The Pullman cars are not deserted by any means. But "all-coach" trains are meeting an apparent need. They entirely eliminate that sense of exclusiveness, or separation, sometimes apparent when coach passengers and sleeper patrons meet in the dining car or in the lounge. We know no class lines here in America, and yet something dangerously close to them sometimes attempt to show themselves. It may be that the modern fashion, now frequently suspended, of one-class ocean travel supplied a needed hint to the railroad managers.

It is more likely, however, that the ingenuity and foresight of the bus companies convinced the railway directors that they, if their properties were to be insured against eventual foreclosure and final confiscation by the courts and the Government, must regain, by some inducement, a larger share of the travelers' dollars. This they have done and, in all likelihood, will continue to do, perhaps progressively. The American people seem to prefer railway travel to other means of transportation, the cost being virtually equal. Delays and interruptions are easily avoidable. We are always in a hurry, like the fellow who risks oncoming traffic to reach the opposite street corner, only to look about to see what dangers he barely escaped.

* * *

Since the advent of motorized vehicles the competition which the rail carriers were forced to meet has been a serious and, until quite recently, comparatively speaking, a discouraging one. The railroads of the Middle West were first to find a way to winning back many who had become accustomed to other means of transportation. They provided new and more comfortable coaches, larger and more powerful locomotives, and smoother and safer roadbeds. But more alluring than all these were the lower fares.

Even casual students of transportation problems remember that less than a quarter of a century ago it was stubbornly insisted by railway managers that there was no profit in carrying passengers. Perhaps there was no great profit in the days when passes were issued, as a matter of course, to State and Federal officials, to the judges and prosecutors of many of the courts, to all members of Congress and State Legislatures, and to most of the large shippers of freight, especially in competing territory. The result was that freight rates were as high as the traffic would bear, the consumer footing the bill.

The net result of this policy was that the public in general, aroused by politicians who did not ride free, came to regard the railroads as a whole as public enemies. This suspicion, verging upon hatred, inspired some of the constructive and much of the destructive legislation enacted in what, a few years ago, were referred to as the Granger States. Out of the agitation, somewhat earlier, emerged the first law regulating rates for both freight and passenger traffic, and finally what is now known as the Interstate Commerce Act. Along the way, naturally enough, the practice of issuing passes in return for political favors was abolished.

* * *

In whatever direction, or upon whatever errand, one may travel, the conviction is impressed that adequate, regular, and cheap transportation by rail is absolutely indispensable in a country the size of the United States. It is fortunate, therefore, that old prejudices have been forgotten and old practices abandoned. The man in uniform who comes to collect your ticket, whether in a Pullman car or a day-night coach, no longer deems it necessary to the maintenance of his dignity to regard the passenger as an interloper or a trespasser. It makes a fellow feel so much better.

Investors in all parts of the country, but more especially in the East, have, in the past, suffered serious losses through what was once believed to be, but which are now known to have been, inexcusable mistakes in management and in the character of service offered by the railroads. There are hopeful and encouraging indications that these mistakes will not be repeated.

The Wide Horizon

Drafted University

By H. S. Hayward

If I were to go back to college this year, I know I would find it greatly changed.

Although it seems almost old-fashioned today, in the late 1930's when I was an undergraduate, people still meant the World War when they spoke of "war." Of course, even then international affairs were a great topic of conversation in both academic and everyday life. But at least it had several close rivals. One of these was the depression. Another was—getting a job.

Now, after spending only a few hours at my Alma Mater recently, I can recognize the difference. To begin with, one office that was considered especially vital in my time has altogether vanished. That is the Alumni Placement Office. Many a graduate owes his job to contacts formed in the Placement Office.

Yet today it's closed for the duration. The reason for this move is no particular secret. The Placement Office simply isn't needed these days. And that very fact—perhaps as much as any other single occurrence in the whole academic world—illustrates the change between yesterday's and today's college.

The Placement Office isn't needed because it is no longer difficult to find a job. Long before June rolled around last summer, companies were dangling all sorts of attractive bait before collegians with any sort of technical ability. In short, the problem of "getting a job," as I had known it, is practically non-existent now. The defense boom has provided ample jobs—for those who can accept them. And the Selective Service Act has taken care of the remainder.

Also evaporated is that other topic of conversation—the depression. Economists still may disagree as to what caused—and what ended—the slump. There may have been other factors in recovery, but they were overshadowed by defense. And so, exit the depression as a major factor in current scholastic affairs.

* * *

Students in many eastern colleges already have been asked not to bring cars to college because of gasoline shortages. But autos won't be the only item missed. Even brief survey of the university showed certain familiar faces missing among the personnel. For instance, a very alert young man in the publicity office was gone. It appears that he is working for Uncle Sam. His explanation for changing jobs is that when earth-shattering developments are an almost daily occurrence, there just isn't much room left in the newspapers for university publicity. But Army or Navy publicity—well, that's a different matter. Uncle Sam apparently needs persons capable of explaining lucidly and discreetly what goes on in military circles. And so my friend changed jobs.

According to the sports writers, the football coach also has discovered some of his favorite faces missing. And throughout the maze of laboratories, libraries, museums, and classrooms, many others must have discovered that their abilities were more useful—or were required—elsewhere during the emergency.

Among those who do stay, a large portion are directing their work into different channels. In other words, a chemist who once did his research in odd moments after teaching John Jones elementary chemistry may now find himself teaching Jones chemistry in moments snatched from his research project. It is a case of sharply shifted emphasis.

Moreover, it is reported that the college laboratories did not get their usual rest last summer. Instead, they remained full of very businesslike persons whose pursuits, it is said behind the hand, could be classified as entirely scholastic. Likewise, the business school—which in my day concerned itself only with topics of civilian, commercial, peacetime economy—has this past summer devoted itself to teaching young men more about the requirements of a military economy.

* * *

When I was in college, I sometimes had a guilty feeling that it gave one a prolonged boyhood—a lengthened period of freedom from grave responsibilities. There was no denying it: college was fun—with its football games, gab-sessions, and parties to balance off the examinations. But today, with the specter of conscription hanging over collegians either during or shortly after their college career, things are very different.

Those who come back this year are finding their Alma Mater now lays aside its cap and gown whenever possible—and buckles on its Sam Browne belt with alacrity. For, like their students, the universities are no longer in the deferred class, and apparently they're drafting themselves for defense.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

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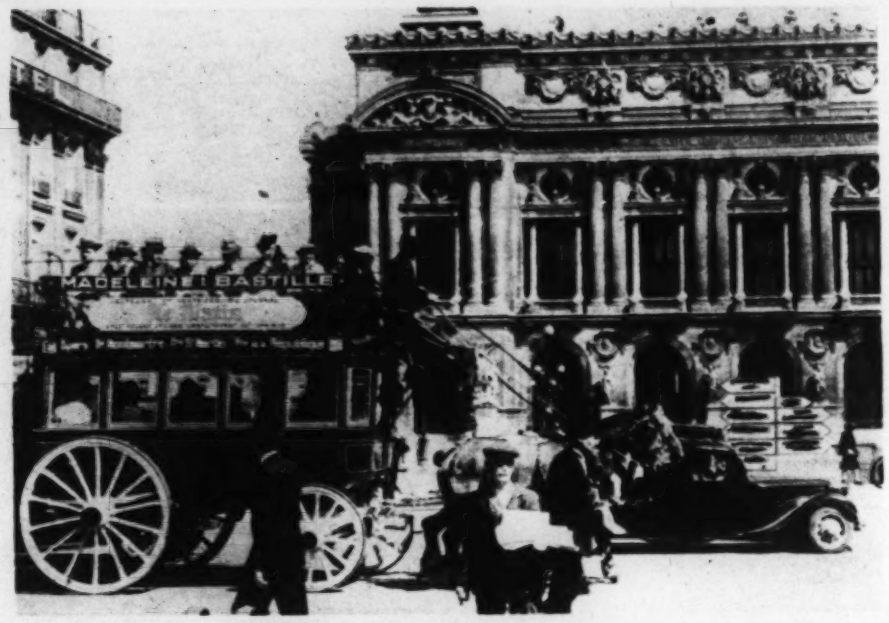
GOVERNOR'S PALACE GROUNDS, WILLIAMSBURG, VA. • *See Page Six*

How the Nazis Run France (II)

By Egon Kaskeline

This is the second of three articles by a journalist who has worked in France for 15 years as correspondent for Swiss newspapers. He has recently arrived in New York after a long period in Vichy, where he had opportunity to observe the workings of the "new order" imposed by Germany, and to see the people subjected to every form of economic pressure and personal indignity that the Nazis choose to exert. The first article described the "ideological foundations" of Marshal Pétain's regime, and the traditionalist or socialist backgrounds of the Frenchmen who are aiding him. The present article discusses the industrial organization, agriculture as a "public service," and French credit under state control.—EDITOR'S NOTE.



AFTER THE GERMANS CAME Wide World

A Horse Bus Passing the National Academy of Music in Paris. Note That the Street Signs Have Been Crossed Out by the Censors. The Names Are in German, Obviously to Assist the Nazis as They Go About Their Daily Business; Marshal Pétain Talks With the Wife and Child of a Released French Prisoner During a Visit to Roanne

THE RIGID ORGANIZATION of French industry under the Vichy regime is further strengthened by the creation of a new system for distributing raw materials. "Committees for the distribution of raw materials" operate within the framework of the "Secretariat à la Repartition" and the "Office Central de Repartition des Produits Industriels" with offices in Paris and Vichy. Central committees for the distribution of raw materials exist for the following products: iron and steel, other metals, coal, petroleum, fats, chemical products, paper, leather, rubber and textiles.

It is the task of these committees to assure a just distribution of scarce raw materials among the manufacturers. These committees are recognized by the German administrative authorities in occupied France. State influence on industrial production is further strengthened by the introduction of the "lettres d'agrément." The "lettres d'agrément" are official statements, certifying that production undertaken by an industrialist or an industry is of "national importance." On the basis of these certificates, financing of production through public expenditure as well as preferential allotment of raw materials can be secured.

French industry is thus today, at least on paper, modeled after the German pattern—the "directeur" of an industrial committee in France has the same function as the "Industrieführer" (industrial leader) in Germany—but adapted to French conditions. The fundamentals upon which it operates are determined by the state and its activity is constantly supervised by the state in the "public interest." Again, in theory, the position of public authority is immensely strong, since the administration supervises the distribution of raw materials, the financing of the production, and finally the prices.

* * *

In practice, however, Vichy has shown itself weak under the pressure of economic interests. The supervision of industrial organizations is carried out, in reality, by industry itself, for whom the organization committees have proved a valuable substitute for the dissolved employers' organizations. Heavy industry has assumed the position of authority over the working class and dominates small business. In this connection, the statements of a former rightist representative, Tixier-Vignancourt, for some time one of the closest collaborators of Marshal Pétain and head of the propaganda services, are relevant. According to press dispatches, Tixier-Vignancourt recently maintained that the methods of distribution of raw materials refuted all rhetorical protests against Trusts.

The organization committees lend their support exclusively to big business—small business and artisans are disregarded. Even the suppression of news relating to working conditions cannot hide the fact that wages in France have sunk to a starvation level and that general living conditions are universally miserable. Tixier-Vignancourt was recently arrested, having been dismissed from his position several weeks before. His statements, however, confirm the previous impression that industry has become its own master, and has succeeded in eliminating not only trade unions but government influence as well.

The concentration of industry in the hands of a powerful few has progressed steadily under the Vichy regime. The fact that the Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Supply, and the Ministry of the Interior are in the hands of men who represent big business is bound to lead to a greater cohesion of big business and government. During his latest broadcast to the French nation, Marshal Pétain announced his intention of curtailing Heavy Industry's political influence. But, like so many of his intentions, this one remains as yet wishful thinking.

AGRICULTURE AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

French agricultural output had suffered just as much as French industry by the war. The grain crop in 1940 was 60 per cent of what it would have been in a normal year; 80 to 90 per cent of the sugar crop was destroyed. The same is true of the potato crop. Cattle were greatly affected, particularly in the northern part of the country. This devastation was accompanied by the enormous requisitions of the German occupation authorities, who fed 1,000,000 soldiers and sent large amounts of foodstuffs to Germany. Within a few months (according to information of the "Free French" group in London), from October, 1940, to the middle of January, 1941, 800,000 tons of wheat, 29,000 tons of meat, and several hundred thousand live cattle were transported from occupied France to Germany. In addition to this, 90,000 tons of oats, 100,000 tons of hay and straw, 38,300 tons of wheat meal, 1,220 tons of pork and 1,125 tons of fats were sent to Germany from unoccupied France.

* * *

These statistics are necessarily incomplete and can only comprise part of the goods the Germans requisitioned in France. But the destruction and robbery of French foodstuffs, as well as the stoppage of overseas imports by the British blockade against Germany have led to a catastrophic scarcity which, in spite of the strict rationings during the past few months, threatens to assume the proportions of a famine. The Vichy Government has attempted to take measures toward improving conditions. The area of grain cultivation has been extended from 7,000,000 acres to 9,000,000 acres, and the cultivation area for fodder and vegetables has been extended proportionately.

Vine culture, southern France's great monopoly, has been restricted in favor of other agricultural products. At the same time, the French Ministry of Agriculture has attempted to put an end to slaughtering cattle which would lead to a decimation of French stock. Live cattle have been imported from North African colonies. The Government has not only appealed to the peasants' patriotism but has taken it upon itself to direct agricultural output. The state now enters into a special agreement (Contracts de Culture) with farmers and agricultural organizations, who are duty bound to deliver to the Government specific amounts of agricultural products.

These "delivery agreements" are meant to assure supply to the cities of such products as potatoes, vegetables, and sugar. The farmers are tempted by premiums to conclude these agreements. In case they are not inclined to make "voluntary" deliveries, the authorities are in a position to transform these "delivery agreements" into "delivery orders" (Ordres de Culture). These orders make delivery of certain amounts of agricultural products compulsory under penalty. According to repeated statements by the Government—the last of which was Pétain's speech at Pau—agricultural work in France is now a public service, imposing on the peasant obligations toward all.

* * *

Through a decree, issued in December, 1940, the French peasantry has been coordinated into one professional organization—into a "corporation." The transformation of agriculture into "public service" has been emphasized by the introduction of agricultural conscription. It extends to all young people up to 20 years of age. At the same time, migration of agricultural workers to urban centers has been ended: labor is requisitioned during harvest time and employment of agricultural workers in the cities is prohibited. The resettlement of former peasants and agricultural workers has been intensified.

Moreover, the Government has issued a decree of decisive importance for the development of real estate in France. In the "communes" commissions have been set up to work out a co-ordination and redistribution of the peasants' scattered property. The inheritance law in France had led to an extensive break-up of landed property, thus hampering rational

(Continued on page 14)

A MOMENT OF GAIETY IN OCCUPIED PARIS

Crowds Gather for the Recent Revival of a Famous Street Fair, the Fair of the Throne

Surveying the Housing Shortage

By Corrington Gill

Assistant Commissioner, Work Projects Administration

DINNER ON WHEELS

A General Electric Worker From Alabama and His Family in Their Trailer Home, FSA Camp, Erie, Penna.

Farm Security Administration, Wide World, Federal Works Agency

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A HOME

One of Jack Cutler's Two Children (Left) in Their Trailer Home at Erie; a Trailer Community Outside Detroit (Right), a Result of the Industrial Boom; Park-Holm (Upper Right), a U. S. Housing Defense Project for Navy Enlisted and Civilian Personnel at Newport, R. I.

Boom Towns have always been synonymous with housing scarcity and skyrocketing rents, and America's present defense industry and training-camp areas are no exception.

As a result, thousands of defense industry workers and civilian employees of the Army and Navy, as well as families of personnel of both departments, have found it difficult to obtain a suitable place to live. Many of them have been forced to accept inadequate housing or pay an exorbitant rent. In many cases they have had to do both.

This means that the lack of suitable housing in defense areas places the greatest hardship on those directly engaged in making our defense program effective. And while the majority are willing to accept makeshift quarters temporarily, because of the national emergency, adequate and sanitary housing must be provided eventually if their morale and efficiency are to be maintained.

Providing adequate housing in defense areas thus becomes a matter of national concern. For this reason a number of Federal Government agencies, both long-established ones and those created by the defense program, are now working on various aspects of the defense housing problem.

The Work Projects Administration, a unit of the Federal Works Agency, is making its contribution to the solution of the defense housing problem by supplying some of the basic facts pertaining to actual housing shortages. Other resources of the Federal Works Agency are more directly concerned with the actual job of seeing that housing is provided once it has been determined that private resources cannot take care of the load in any given area. Virtually all Government-constructed defense housing is built at the direction of the administration of the Federal Works Agency.

Directly responsible, however, for recommending the construction of additional housing in any area crowded by defense workers, and for planning related to the problem of increasing rents are two newly created Government divisions. The Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination recommends the need for new housing. The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply is concerned with the problems arising from changing rents—a factor closely allied with housing scarcity.

Recommendations for defense housing construction, and planning related to the economic factors of fluctuating rents, must be based upon facts obtained by surveys in the field. The WPA is aiding in supplying these basic facts through a Nation-wide research project, designed to compile current data concerning dwelling vacancies and rental charges in defense areas throughout the country.

A great many people, not living in overcrowded industrial boom towns or camp areas, may doubt that an acute housing shortage does exist in many of them. Even large numbers of those who are aware of the conditions that do exist, still feel that the situation will in time adjust itself. The facts, however, indicate all too clearly the seriousness of the situation in many areas.

The WPA has now completed vacancy surveys in 120 defense areas in 35 States. These vacancy surveys show that nine-tenths of the 120 areas covered have below-normal vacancy rates. In two-fifths of the areas surveyed the housing situation is critical, with less than two per cent of the dwelling units vacant. Further complicating the situation from the standpoint of the defense worker is the fact that a large majority of these vacancies are either not for rent or are unfit for habitation.

Rent increases have more than kept pace with the housing shortage. Rental change surveys have been completed by the WPA in 58 small industrial cities and camp towns in 27 States. More than half of the localities surveyed showed rent increases for more than 30 per cent of their rental dwellings since March, 1940. In half of the places surveyed the average increase, among the units reporting rental changes, amounted to more than 20 per cent of the rent paid in March of 1940.

In a number of areas rent increases have been startling. The surveys showed that in one Iowa city, more than half of the rents had been raised and the average rent increase was 33 per cent. In a community in Louisiana, almost three-fourths of the rents had been raised and the average increase amounted to 109 per cent. In another in Texas, more than three-fourths of the rents had been raised and the average increase was 64 per cent. And in one small town in Florida, seven-tenths of the rents had been raised and the average increase was 101 per cent. These figures are based on identical units in which the landlord had made no substantial improvements during the period. And in most cases the largest percentage of increases have come in the lower rent groups.

WPA rental and vacancy surveys in the smaller towns are conducted by a complete house-to-house canvass. In the larger communities the sampling method is used. A sufficient number of dwellings are canvassed in each section of a city to provide an accurate index of the entire section. The figures thus obtained are used as a base for the computation of percentage rates which reflect the vacancy and rental situation for the entire area. This is an established procedure, and by assuring that each section of a city and its environs is accurately represented, a scientific cross-section of the total area is obtained.

WPA survey crews require from one to two weeks to cover an area. Comprehensive reports are prepared as soon as a town or city is surveyed, and these reports are forwarded immediately to the defense agencies. The defense agencies are thus assured of receiving current information.

The reports covering rental surveys include the percentage of rental units in a community, the number of rents which have changed during the past year, and the dollar amounts of increases and decreases. Very few decreases have been found to date. Likewise included in these reports are data on the change of tenacy, showing what proportion of housing units have increased their rents where the tenancy has changed, and what proportion where the same tenants have remained. The relation of rental changes to improvements or lack of them, and any other pertinent information desired by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply also is furnished.

The vacancy reports provide information on the proportion of unoccupied dwelling units in a community and surrounding area; the percentage available for rents; the condition of existing vacancies and the rentals asked. These reports likewise include any other specific information desired by the Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination, such as the number of single rooms for rent in occupied dwellings.

In addition to the rental change surveys, Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, also is making use of the vacancy surveys.

Mr. Henderson says that without these surveys of vacancies and rental change—and similar ones made in large industrial cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the Rent Section of his Office would find it impossible to function unless time were

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In Fortin, It's Orchids for the Picking

By Leavitt F. Morris

INDIAN VENDORS GREET TRAINS TO VERA CRUZ

THE BOSTON FLORIST SHOP salesman twisted a cone of waxed paper around the stems of a corsage of gardenias and then said to the young man: "$1.50, please."

Watching the girl pin the flowers on her smart dinner wrap, I recalled that April evening in the Mexican village of Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz. We were on the balcony above the patio when a señorita moved into the garden. From a near-by bush the snip-snip of her shears pricked the still night. When she returned, two starry-white gardenias flowered against the sheen of her hair.

Gardenias for the picking in Fortin de las Flores! Yes, and orchids, camellias, and roses, too.

A party of American newspapermen and Automobile Club officials discovered this when arriving at Fortin last April on part of their tour of Mexico as guests of the Government. One hundred school children greeted the American visitors at the railroad station with armfuls of freshly picked flowers. Shyly they pushed forward leis of gardenias, corsages of orchids and camellias, and clusters of roses for the feminine contingent. For the men there were bouquets of mixed flowers, and a gardenia boutonniere for every lapel buttonhole.

But this was only the floral beginning. Two hundred thousand gardenias overflowed the modernistic Hotel Ruiz Galindo. Gardenia streamers festooned the dining room and the ballroom. They spelled "welcome" on the huge floral horseshoe. They were the stripes in the Mexican and American flags. There was a corsage of orchids or camellias for the ladies at their dinner places. Every room had its bouquet of variegated flowers.

Outside the hotel, orchids tinted the trees with soft, warm colors. Gardenias bloomed on shiny-leafed bushes. Lilies and roses nodded beside garden walks. Bougainvillaea spread over border fences skirts of purple. In the West, cone-shaped Pico de Orizaba nudged a snowy nose 18,500 feet against the tropical blue, ever a reminder that, next to Mount McKinley, it is the highest peak on the North American continent.

This is the Fortin de las Flores that the American visitor sees today. Even the school children greet him at the station, awaiting a peso or two for the flowers. But what is a peso or two for a leis of gardenias or a corsage of orchids? About 20 to 40 cents.

Situated only 28 miles from the port of Veracruz and a little more than 200 miles from Mexico City or, to be more precise, midway between Orizaba and Cordoba, Fortin may be reached by an excellent highway or over the British-owned lines of the Mexican Railway.

From Mexico City to Fortin the spectacular 200-mile rail route first runs along a central plateau rich in wheat, corn, and maguey. Leisurely stops are made at Indian villages, where the natives greet the passengers with their wares. After a slight climb to Acocotla, at an elevation of 8,320 feet—remember the train started from Mexico City, which is 7,500 feet high—the steep descent to the coastal plains of Fortin begins.

An electric engine takes over at Esperanza and starts to ease the cars down the precipitous slopes. Like a huge serpent, it picks its way around the mountain sides. It wriggles through 14 narrow tunnels, glides over deep gorges. Far below, prosperous farm villages sparkle in the sun. Down spirals the train until six sets of rails are visible from the observation car's rear platform. Then, as the train levels out, the mountains quickly close in. The engine accelerates its pace and the forested barriers slowly withdraw. Fortin de las Flores lies ahead.

Visitors to Fortin are surprised at its modern homes. They are more surprised to find its modern hotel. "Why all this," they ask, "in this small Mexican village far off the tourist path?"

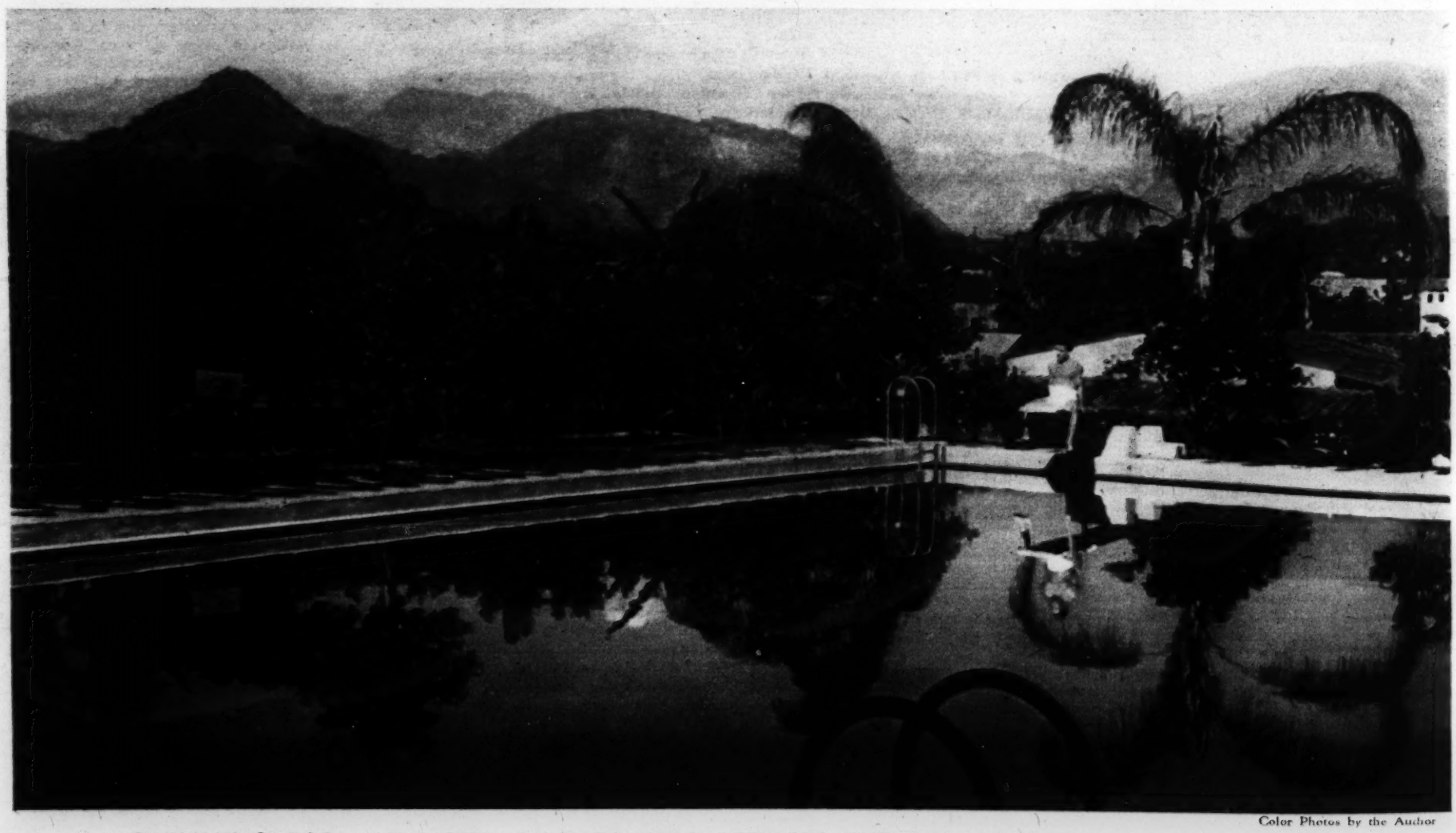
The answer always is the same: "Señor Antonio Ruiz Galindo."

PICO ORIZABA FROM BALCONY OF HOTEL RUIZ GALINDO

I found Señor Galindo that April evening on the terrace overlooking his swimming pool. Stars winked in the mirrored water. Beyond, the mighty peak of Orizaba reached for the waning moon. After mixed Spanish and English greetings, I asked Señor Galindo about the development of Fortin.

He began with the remark that he was not in the hotel or resort business. This venture in Fortin was a hobby. His real work was in Mexico City, where he headed a large industry. Señor Galindo decided to develop Fortin as a modern vacation resort because of his affection for the region, where he spent a childhood full of privation and, as he puts it, "at

(Continued on page 12)

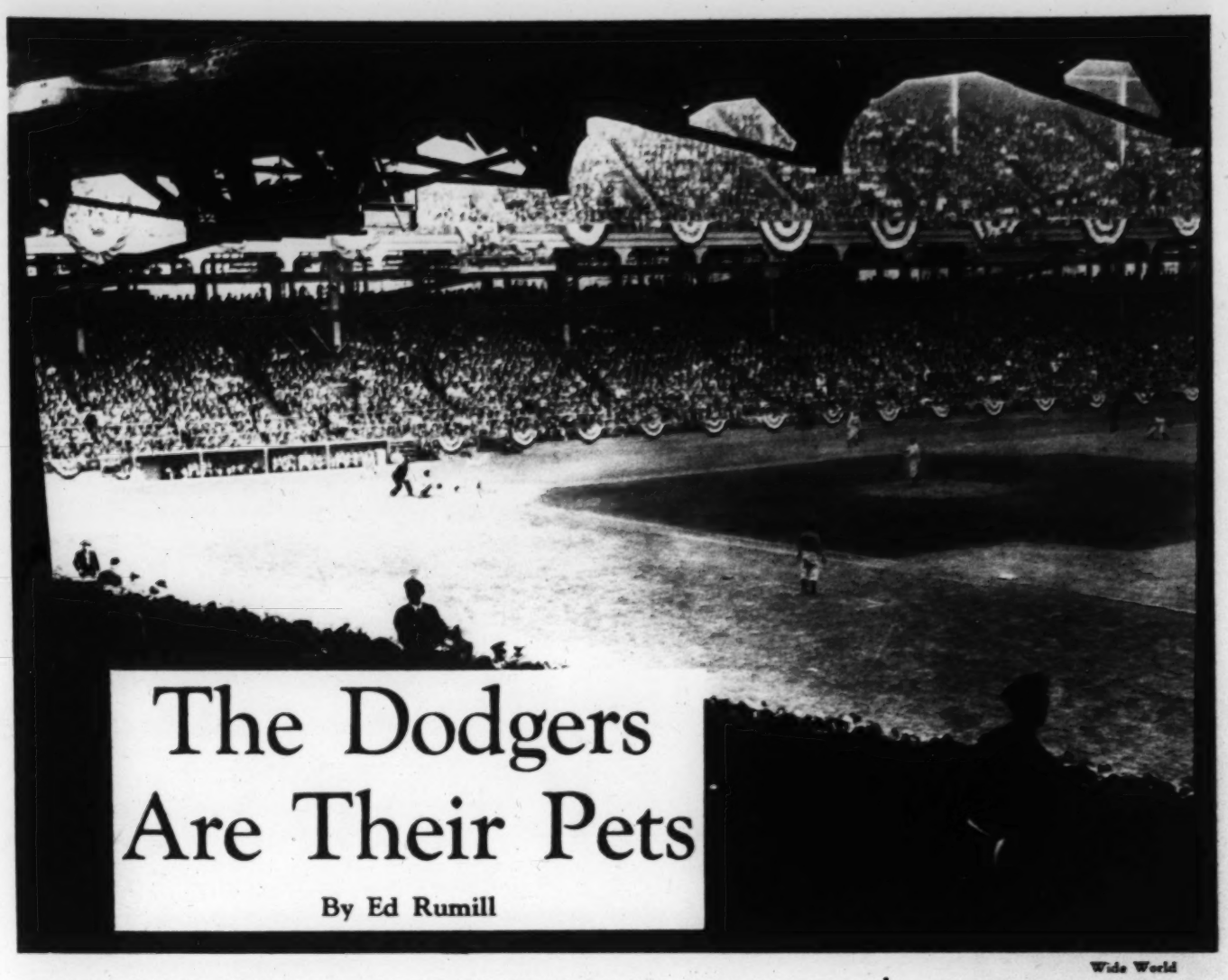


Color Photos by the Author

SWIMMING POOL AT HOTEL RUIZ GALINDO REFLECTS THE DISTANT PEAK OF PICO ORIZABA

The Dodgers Are Their Pets

By Ed Rumill



Wide World

EBBETS FIELD, BROOKLYN, AS THE DODGERS OPEN THEIR 1941 PENNANT DRIVE AGAINST THE NEW YORK GIANTS

IT WAS A LATE AUGUST AFTERNOON, somewhere in Brooklyn. A stranger sauntered along a narrow sidewalk, going nowhere in particular and having a couple of hours to get there. Up and down the street raced a gang of youngsters in pursuit of a battered rubber ball. It seemed like a normal afternoon in that part of America known as Flatbush.

But suddenly a great cheer went up on the corner of the next block. Automobile horns blasted; hats were flung through the air. In no time at all, a crowd had gathered. The stranger quickened his pace until he could hear an excited voice bellowing through a radio—loud and indistinct.

"Is anything the matter?" asked the stranger, tapping the shoulder of a white-coated butcher who was waving a meat cleaver wildly above his head.

"No, pal!" he shouted back. "The Dodgers 4, Cardinals 3! 'Our Bums' won again!"

"Our Bums!" Where else in the world would fans call their favorite baseball club by such an undignified title? Nowhere except Brooklyn. Because, when it comes to baseball, there's no place quite like Brooklyn, and no fan like the Dodger fan.

Even the players accept the term "Bums" without a protest.

Early one evening a Dodger regular was looking over a magazine rack in a Brooklyn hotel, when a bellhop came running up to the desk.

"How did the 'Bums' do in the second game?" he asked the clerk.

"We won," volunteered the player, without looking up from his magazine.

Casey Stengel, present manager of the Boston Braves, who formerly played with and piloted the Dodgers, told me the other day:

"When you're at Ebbets Field, you're in a different world. In fact, that goes for any part of Brooklyn. It's the hottest and most loyal baseball town I know of, and I know them all.

"Look in a front-row box—the top price, remember—and you'll see four fellows sitting along together. One will be wearing a stiff collar, the second a pair of overalls, the third a polo shirt, and the fourth no shirt at all. And they probably will be of four different nationalities.

"Just the same, you can't laugh them down. They take their money right up to the ticket window and support their club, and they do it whether the Dodgers are winning or losing. They might yell a lot of things at you, but at least they do it from the inside of the park," concluded Stengel.

More is written about the Dodger fan than about any other spectator group in the realm of sport. A 64-page book, in magazine form, is on the market. The song, "Dodgers' Fan Dance," is being sung and played on popular records. But, actually, little is known about the gentleman.

You cannot get acquainted with the Brooklyn rooter by listening to a play-by-play description of an Ebbets Field clash. Nor can you know him by looking down from the press box. You have to take off your coat, roll up your sleeves, buy a bag of peanuts and a bottle of pop, and sit with him in the grandstand or bleachers.

You may find him to be a shabbily dressed fellow who says foist and thoid, or you may see a polished gentleman who looks as if he had stepped out of a store window. But no matter how much—or little—he is wearing, you will know him first by his shouts at the visiting players, his boos at the umpires, and his advice and encouragement to his pet Dodgers.

When the Dodgers are having a bad day, he'll boo them too. But a stranger to Ebbets Field should get something clear in the beginning. It's all right for a Brooklyn fan to boo his darlings when they drop a fly ball or kick a grounder around the infield. But if you try it—well, brother, that's something else again and it's every man for himself.

The typical Brooklyn fan does not go out to the park to root for the Dodgers. He goes out to run them. He hangs from the rafters, straddles beams, sits in the aisles and jams two in a seat when there is a full house, challenging the ushers to remove him. Although the game doesn't begin until 3 o'clock, he turns out at 11 or 12 and stays until the final putout. Work and meals are secondary when the Dodgers are in town. He thinks he owns the Dodgers and, furthermore, can't understand why they aren't leading the National League pennant race by 20 games.

Those not endowed with microphone voices resort to the cow bell, the whistle, the horn, or drum. At every week-end series you will be entertained by a private band—hardly one that you might expect to hear directed by Sousa or Whiteman, but nevertheless keeping high the flaming Brooklyn team spirit and hustle which has prevailed for so many years.

Some of us like our week-end trips to the mountains or the seashore. We enjoy a good movie or a canter in the park. But to a Brooklynite, there is nothing like a Dodger victory, unless it is a Dodger victory over the Giants. From away back an imaginary wall has stood between the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field. Even during this thrilling 1941 flag campaign, with an Ebbets Field World Series almost in sight, there are those Brooklyn rooters who would rather beat the Giants than the Cardinals.

At home the Dodger fan may be an ordinary, peace-loving citizen, who does the same things Mr. Average American does. But put him in Ebbets Field, give him something that will make a noise, and—as Casey Stengel said—you'll think you are in a different world.

Brooklyn critics like to tell the story of Boylan the Milkman, who typified the true Dodger fan.

Boylan had a different way of showing his devotion. At one time he thought he would like to be a pitcher and reported to "Uncle Robbie" Robinson, then manager of the Dodgers. As the club had lost six or seven in a row, Robbie figured he had nothing to lose and gave the fellow a uniform.

Having been up most of the night delivering milk, you can imagine that Boylan was in no shape to pitch a double-header when he walked out to the mound that afternoon to work batting practice. He simply tossed the ball up there with the little energy he had left and the Dodgers hammered it all over the place. Line drives disappeared over the fences; others bounced against them. Uncle Robbie took one look and went back to his bag of peanuts.

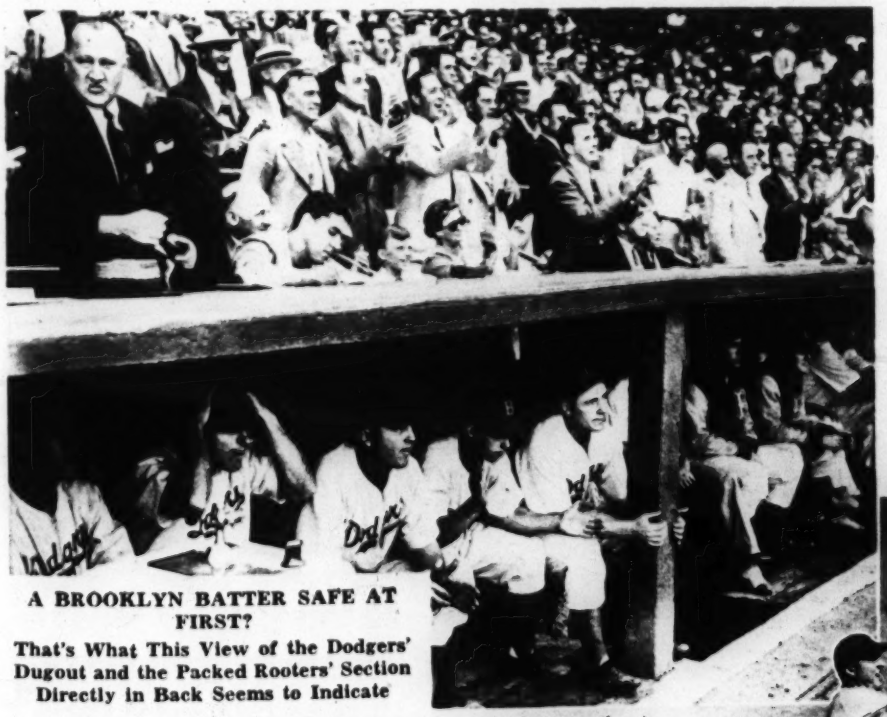
However, that same afternoon the Dodgers broke their losing streak by pounding the Cubs, with Babe Herman leading the attack. Boylan, as he watched from the stands, suddenly realized that he was responsible for this offensive awakening. And thereafter, whenever the Dodgers fell into a slump, the Milkman would tie his horse to a post outside of Ebbets Field and return to pitching batting practice. He felt it a duty.

There, also, is the fan who brings a small tank of helium to the park and a large quantity of balloons, releasing them over the field every time the Dodgers put on a rally. On many of them is painted "Cookie," as Lavagetto, the Brooklyn third baseman, is his favorite player.

And yet, despite all of this seemingly wasted effort and motion on the part of the Brooklyn fan, no one is more deserving of a pennant and World Series. Flatbush has always been loyal to its club. They turned out back in the days when most of the players lived on Flatbush and Parkside Avenues, and Mary Pickford was the one-reel feature film attraction at the Parkside Theater. They turned out through many a lean year, when the Dodgers were known as the "Daffiness Boys," and the clowns of baseball; when any game at Ebbets Field was good for a laugh, either because Babe Herman got chased around the outfield by a fly ball or three runners all arrived on third base at the same time.

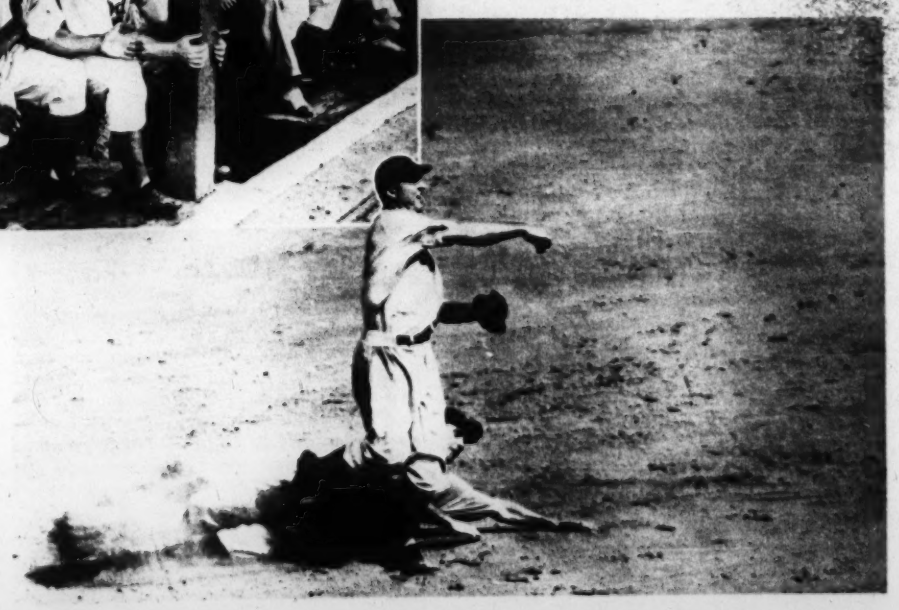
Yes, as a rival National League player said recently: "Those Brooklyn fans can 'give it to you' vocally and with horns, but they also have learned to 'take it.' I hope they get a pennant."

Is it any wonder that the entire country wants to know early each evening: "How did 'Our Bums' make out today?"



A BROOKLYN BATTER SAFE AT FIRST?

That's What This View of the Dodgers' Dugout and the Packed Rooters' Section Directly in Back Seems to Indicate

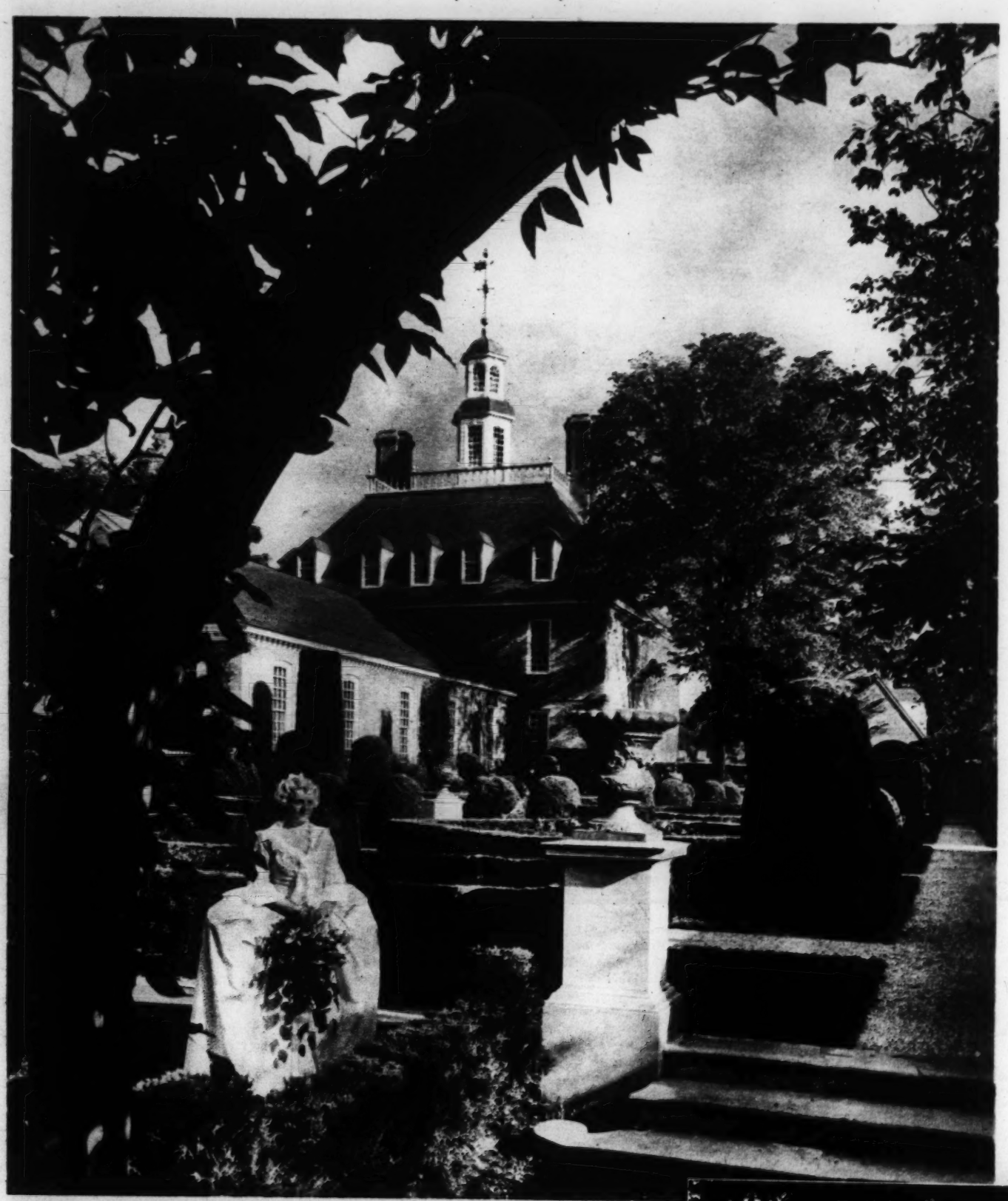


THE HALFWAY POINT OF A SPARKLING DODGER DOUBLE PLAY

Sisti of Boston Forced Out at Second on Cooney's Grounder to Third, Lavagetto to Herman to Camilli. Brooklyn Won in 15 Innings, 6 to 5

Welcome to Williamsburg

By Alice Myers



IN THE GARDEN OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE

WE LOVED the hostesses at Colonial Williamsburg. They bring that eighteenth-century capital to life. They talk of its governors and burgesses and ranking citizens as if those leaders of another era were their own best friends. They seem to take a personal pride in telling of the town's colonial heyday. They welcome visitors to the Restoration Buildings as to their own homes. Their gracious enthusiasm is irresistible.

The hostess who was our guide at the Governor's Palace fascinated her group with her tales of the goings-on in those stately rooms. In her turquoise blue farthingale, with her softly curled white hair, merry eyes, and graceful gestures, she might easily have just stepped down from one of the portraits on the paneled walls.

As she described the gala functions that took place in the Palace ballrooms, with their smoothly polished floors and exquisite crystal chandeliers, one could imagine a whole company of ladies like herself being wafted about the rooms to the measures of a French or Italian minuet.

Our hostess at the Capitol was equally charming. She made a stunning picture in a cerese-colored gown that set off to perfection her dark hair, fair skin, and high coloring. Her vigor and keen sense of humor commanded attention. She could, we thought, have coped with any problem that came up in those stirring colonial days of which she told us with so much feeling. She took special interest in a freckle-faced high school boy who was to write a theme about his trip to Williamsburg when he returned home to Missouri, giving him extra bits of information.

We went through each building twice, with a different hostess each time. The absence of stereotyped speeches impressed us. Each one told the story in her own delightful way. I asked one of them how she had trained for the job. "Oh, I had to study and then take an examination," she laughed, and referred me to Mrs. John W. Henderson for further details.

Mrs. Henderson, who has her office in the Goodwin Building, has charge of all the hostesses for the Restoration. "It is up to us," she said, "to make the history of Williamsburg interesting to our thousands of visitors each year. We want all who come here to know how vital and colorful a role Williamsburg played in the development of our nation."

Mrs. Henderson was one of the first five hostesses employed by the Restoration in 1932, when the Raleigh Tavern was the only building open to the public. Now she has 85 persons in her department and no time to do any hostessing herself.

All of the hostesses are "Williamsburg ladies," she told me. Some of them, like herself, were born and brought up in the town. Some of the younger ones are the wives of professors at the College of William and Mary. Among the former are several descendants of Williamsburg's first citizens. Naturally, they have a special fondness for Virginia's old capital, center that it was of political leadership in the colonies.

In selecting a prospective hostess, Mrs. Henderson gives her a reference examination containing 50 to 60 questions covering colonial Virginia history. She also gives her a reading list, and tells her to go home and study until she can answer all the questions fully. Usually this preliminary work takes about three weeks.

Next, the would-be hostess studies each building until she is thoroughly familiar with it, before going on to another. She listens to the other hostesses. She studies the card index, which contains all the information that has been collected about that particular building.

Finally, when she feels confident that she has mastered the essential information, Mrs. Henderson goes through every building with her and gives her the final oral examination. Mrs. Henderson also arranges lectures for the hostesses on horticulture and interior decoration. She sends them on trips to famous Tidewater plantations like Carter's Grove and Sabine Hall, that they may absorb more of the lore of the region.

Each one's initiative and interest determine the quality of her individual contribution to the work of Mrs. Henderson's department. Our second hostess at the Capitol, when she discovered we had just been around with one of her co-workers, laughingly hoped we hadn't found any discrepancies in their "stories." Rather, we had found that each supplemented the other. We could sympathize with the visitor who, upon leaving the Palace one noon, thanked one of the hostesses and said, "I've had a perfectly wonderful time. I've been through nine times this morning."

* * *

In a little red brick building on the Palace grounds, I found Miss Lucille Foster—the person who is responsible for transforming the 1941 "Williamsburg ladies" into eighteenth-century colonial dames, superintending the making of the costumes which add so much to the picturesqueness of restored Williamsburg. She also supplies the costumes for the waiters at Travis House, for the colored servants at the Wythe House, for the footmen and coachmen who drive the carriages that take the ladies to and from the Palace, and for the gaolers at the Public Gaol.

"Yes, I have quite a family—150 in all," she said. The walls of her office are hung with Godey prints and old French patterns. Each of the 53 hostesses, she told me, has three summer gowns and three winter gowns, besides one small shoulder cape and one large cape with a hood. Their black, buckled shoes and white cotton stockings are also supplied through Miss Foster's department. The shoes are made in New York and fitted by a dealer in Williamsburg.

The gowns must be right in every detail for the period from 1750-60. The distinguishing characteristic of the dresses is their wide side hoops. This particular style was chosen because no elaborate headdress was worn with it as in the later eighteenth-century fashions.

* * *

Miss Foster has a large collection of portraits and drawings of eighteenth-century ladies, as well as some French patterns showing the stitches used at the time. She showed me a volume of Hogarth's prints. "Hogarth never missed a trick," she said as we leafed through the pages. "You can figure out the minutest detail of a dress from his prints."

The hostesses may choose the colors and materials that they prefer. Some choice is allowed, too, in the treatment of necklines and sleeves and in the matter of trimming.

I asked Miss Foster if she had much trouble pleasing her large family. "If you could satisfy all at once," she smiled, "it would be time to stop."

Richard Garrison, © F. S. Lincoln

THE HOSTESSES COME BY CARRIAGE

In the sewing room across the hall her five assistants were working. The cupboards were full of gowns made of dainty flowered cottons. Pinks, blues, greens, and yellows attested to the independent tastes of Williamsburg's ladies.

"There are 11 yards of material in each dress," Miss Foster informed me, spreading out the skirt of a lovely sprigged muslin. "For winter, we use soft wools and challis in beautiful rich colors."

Eager to ask "the ladies" themselves a few questions, I stopped in at the Raleigh Tavern as soon as it opened the next morning and found the hostesses we

(Continued on page 12)

THE VERMONT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND ITS CONDUCTOR
The Orchestra Playing in the House of Representatives, at the State House in Montpelier; Prof. Alan Carter (Left), Conductor

Symphony in Vermont

By Pearl Strachan

"NOW—FIRST FIDDLES ALONE! One—two! No, no. I told you before, you're making too much noise, first fiddles!" Over and over and over, and over again, the first fiddles and the second fiddles and the rest of them play the difficult passage.

Alan Carter is rehearsing the local group of the Vermont Symphony Orchestra, in Burlington. I climb two steep flights of stairs, to a clubroom over a store, to find the dozen or so musicians who came here, after work, to practice. It is 10:30 p. m., and, judging by the utter absorption of the group, they will not disperse for another couple of hours.

Between this little band and a professional musical group a great difference lies in the fact that for the Vermonters the rehearsal is a leisure activity. Their day has been spent in the field, the dairy, the orchard, the mill, the shop, the office, the schoolroom, and the home. Among the women are clerks, teachers, stenographers, housewives. The men include carpenters, farmers, storekeepers, postmen, barbers.

The Symphony Orchestra of this rural state is an ensemble of 60, whose love of music knows no obstacles. They receive no pay, for although the state legislature recently granted them a subsidy toward maintenance costs, it was for the modest sum of $1,000 a year, and the annual expense is naturally a constant problem. Admission charges to concerts, moreover, are kept at a minimum, so that the people may have every opportunity to hear them. Scattered as the players are, all over the countryside, many of them must travel from 40 to 50 miles to a rehearsal. They practice in regional groups and assemble as a whole only for a concert. Out of the frugal funds available payment is made to cover the loss of a day's work. A member who has a barber shop, for example, is given, when a concert means a day off, the sum he estimates would be taken in if his shop were open.

Just before an important concert the conductor has been known to receive a postcard from a musician with a message such as this: "Sorry, I can't come. I have to get my hay in." And that's all there is to it. Fortunately, such shocks are rare, but Professor Carter must be equal to any emergency. He is head of the department of music appreciation at Middlebury College and spends most of his leisure working for the Orchestra. His assistant in training the groups in local units is Richard Warbasse. At present more than 250 Vermonters are receiving free orchestral training. Effort is made to help those who cannot afford instruments or lessons. The Orchestra is in its seventh year. During the past three years 12 musicians from the training units have been admitted to the major group.

The members feel intensely about their music, but they scorn, for the most part, anything so very un-Vermontish as a display of "artistic temperament." Board meetings usually mean a drive of 20 to 40 miles and are held at the farm home of some musician, round a supper table.

Public support, of course, is one of the great needs of the Orchestra. To strengthen this, Mrs. Alma S. Chandler, managing director, well known for her work with the Berkshire Music Festival in Massachusetts, organized the Vermont Concert Auxiliary, of which Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Governor of the State, is general executive director.

The educational plan of the Orchestra is, provided funds can be obtained for it, to give scholarships and free lectures on music throughout the State, establish courses for laymen, libraries of recorded music, publication of musical news, musical education through films, junior opera performances, and composition contests.

About one third of the people enrolled in the various training groups are women, many of them housewives and mothers. The Orchestra is the only one in the country which represents an entire state and has no home town to claim it. It has brought symphony music to the ears of many people hitherto unacquainted with it. The people of the State are very proud of it. Professor Carter says, "We must depend on public support for our continued existence." It looks as if the support will be forthcoming.

GOVERNOR AND SOLOIST
Governor and Mrs. Wills Greeting Zlatko Balokovi, Violin Soloist

ON WINGS OF SONG

Mr. Balokovi Acknowledges the Plaudits

Arthur Griffin

TREE SWALLOW ALIGHTING AT THE DOOR OF ITS NESTING BOX

The Wonder of Wings

By Richard Morse

NO LOVER OF NATURE ever wearied of watching the way of a bird in the air. There is something in its complete mastery over that unsubstantial element which compels one's attention—a mastery which man himself must have envied from his earliest days. Do we not still, in our dreams, leave the solid earth, and soar silently and mysteriously among the clouds?

No naturalist, surely, can ever have watched the joyous flight of the gulls along the shore without asking himself how that extraordinary power was won, how it came about that bodies, which so greatly outweigh the element in which they move, can yet, with graceful ease, rise and fall and float like snowflakes in the wind.

Looking back through the dim vistas of the past, it is easy to see that other beings, no less than men, have coveted this power of flight. Attempts to conquer the air, indeed, have been made by all the five great classes of backboned animals, and not once only, but many times. Even the fishes, bound as they are to the water, have essayed on no fewer than 10 occasions to leave that heavy and restraining element for the imponderable air above it. They have tried, that is, to make wings of their fins, though every effort has ended in failure—at least so far as true flight is concerned.

For the first real success in the battle for the air—at any rate among the backboned animals—we must go to the reptiles. Somewhere in the Middle Ages of the earth's history, these primitive animals discovered the far-reaching possibility of a light framework. They filled their bones, that is, with air instead of marrow, and they extended their forelimbs until they measured fully 20 feet across, thus providing ample support for their huge, leathery wings.

Those vast armies of winged reptiles, however, were somehow doomed to extinction. For a time they were indeed masters of the air, but their day passed to its eventide as mysteriously as it had dawned, and their power of flight passed with them. So far as we know, they left no descendants, and only from the places where they are buried in the rocks do we even know of their existence. Nowhere in the world today have naturalists found a reptile that emulates those winged dragons with any degree of success.

The history of flight among the mammals has been less tragic. There have, it is true, been failures—in a dozen groups at least—but the bats have succeeded, even until now. Unlike the more primitive flying reptiles, they are hand-winged, not finger-winged, and their power of flight is certainly no mean achievement. Nevertheless, it is a relatively limited power. They cannot ordinarily seek a second summer in another hemisphere, as the birds so often do, and must therefore, when winter comes, resort to hibernation instead of to migration—must seek lethargy instead of active life.

These glimpses of the long history of flight among the backboned animals help us the more vividly to realize what a victory the birds have gained. Of the 30-odd attempts made by these animals to conquer the air, only the bats and the birds have succeeded and held on; and so immeasurably superior are the birds that we are left wondering what precisely is the secret of their outstanding triumph.

For the power of birds on the wing is almost beyond belief. They have reached altitudes of two miles and more; they have covered a distance of 3,000 miles in less than a fortnight, and more than 20,000 miles in a year's migratory flights; and they have, over shorter distances, been known to maintain a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. They can fly, moreover, in dense, well-ordered flocks numbering thousands of individuals—flocks which twist and turn with an astonishing suddenness—and they can do all this without either confusion or crash.

No one today doubts that this triumph of the birds has been made possible by their discovery of the feather—the most perfect by far of all the instruments of flight. For feathers, be it remembered, are, and always have been, the monopoly of the birds. No other living creature has ever been able to unearth the secret of their making.

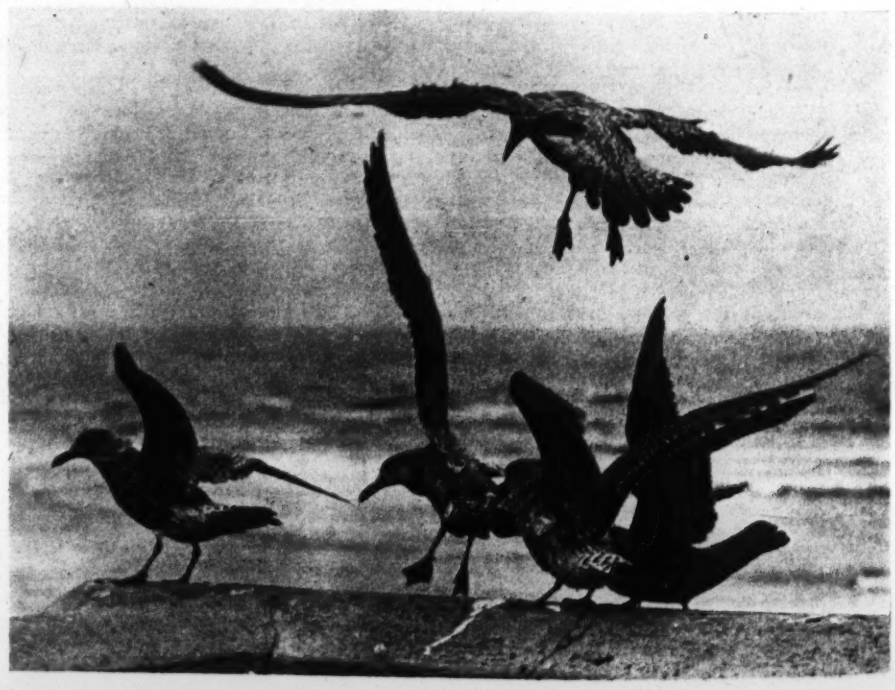
* * *

To one who glimpses, even superficially, the almost incredible fitness of a bird's wing for the purpose it has to serve, a mere feather becomes a piece of nature's most subtle wizardry. Its extreme lightness and its amazing flexibility—for you can bend it double without breaking it—are typical of its extraordinarily efficient adaptations. And dishevel its windproof webbing how you will, it can be restored to its pristine wholeness by a mere stroke of the finger.

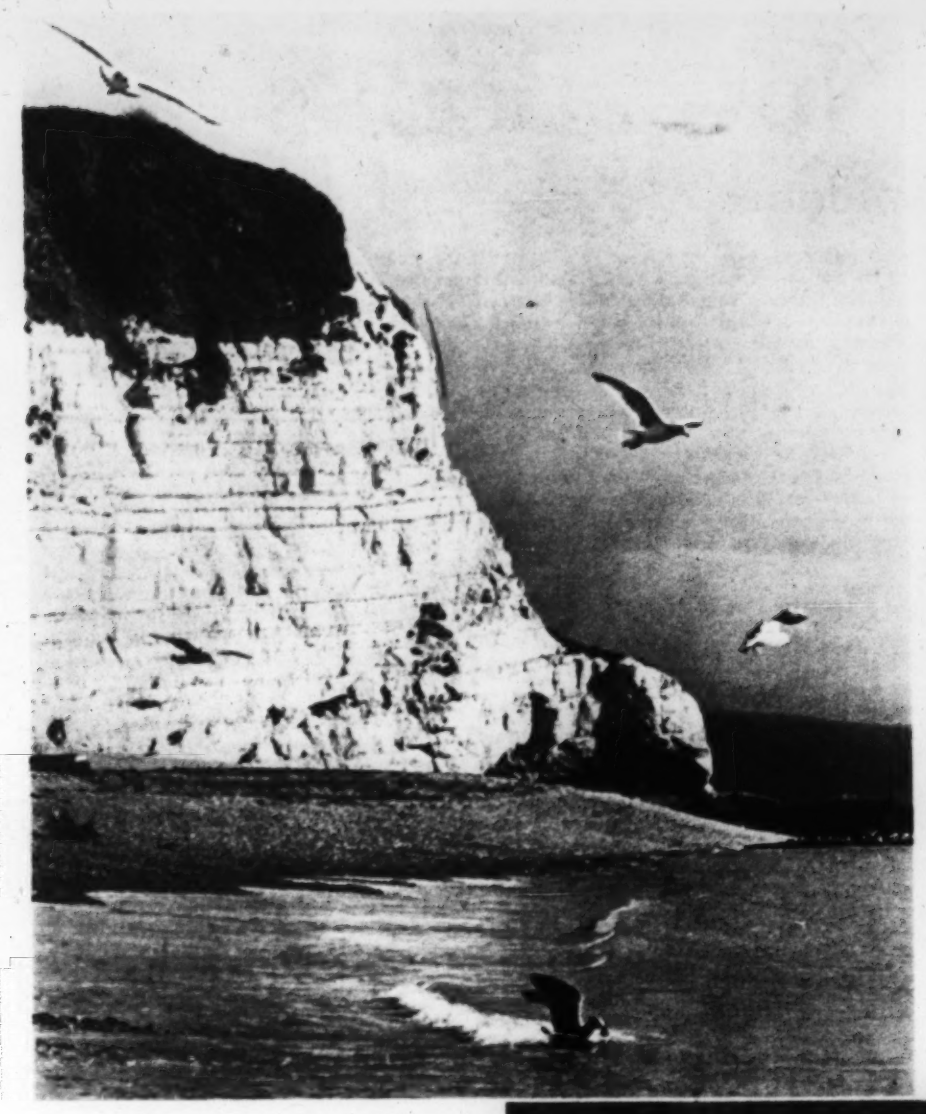
The webbing of a feather, in fact, is an inconceivably complex system of fibers and hairs and hooks—the bards, barbules, and barbicels of the biologist. Professor Newton once counted 650 bards on the inner web alone of one single feather, and on each of these bards he found 600 pairs of barbules. Even, therefore, if we ignore altogether the multitudinous barbicels, that feather took more than a million parts for its making.

With such a highly specialized equipment, it is not surprising to find that the birds are past masters in the art of wingcraft. That, in fact, is one of their great fascinations for the bird-watcher or the field naturalist. After a little practice, it is possible to identify many birds, fairly accurately, by their flight alone—an accomplishment which adds tenfold to the joys of the outdoor world.

Quite distinctive, for example, are the whirring flight of the wren, the wavy flight of the swallow, the measured flight of the heron, the labored flight of the moorhen, the buoyant flight of the owl, the dipping flight of the wagtail, the looping flight of the woodpecker, the skimming flight of the sandpiper, the quivering flight of the skylark, the hovering flight of the kestrel, the stooping flight of the peregrine falcon, and the beautiful, sailing flight of the gulls along the shore.



HERRING GULLS IN ACTION ON THE SHORE



ABOVE: FLOCK OF HERRING GULLS TAKE TO AIR
LEFT: TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ASCENDING AIR CURRENTS

Yet in spite of there being a score or more of these well-marked variations, it is fairly easy to sort them all out into three main groups—a fascinating piece of work for anyone who delights in watching the ways of the birds.

Simplest of all is that type of flight known as gliding flight. The bird, with its beautifully cambered wing, and with its power of swiftly adjusting its angle of incidence, can glide for long distances without losing height. It can even rise to higher levels if it is willing to sacrifice speed. But avian gliding, like that which man has contrived, has its limitations. It is useless until altitude has been attained by some other means, though after that it is often of great value—as when the swooping hawk, for instance, having missed its quarry in its headlong plunge, rises rapidly upward again on motionless wings.

Not very different, in essence, from this simple gliding is the second type of flight, popularly known as soaring. It can be seen to perfection in such birds as the gulls, the eagles, the vultures, and the buzzards. With a skill that is almost uncanny, the soaring bird takes advantage of ascending air currents, or of those currents which are deflected from cliffs and mountainsides, or even from high buildings, or vessels at sea. You may, for example, see buzzard or eagle climbing high above the mountain valley with never a flutter of its outstretched wings. It winds round and round in great, leisurely spirals, and mounts with no visible effort to dizzy heights—the envy, surely, of every student of aerial navigation.

* * *

And then, finally, there is the so-called flapping flight, which demands a whole volume to itself, for the apparently simple motion of a bird's wings is never—or almost never—a mere flapping. If it were, there would be little or no progress. To think of a flying bird as an animal which is simply rowing its way through the air is to get a false idea of mechanics of flight. A wing has much more in common with a propeller than with an oar. In its action it should, in fact, be likened to the screw of a steamer, not to the oar of a boatman, for although its action is not truly rotatory, it is at least semicircular. Above all else, however, we must think of the wing as a living propeller, capable of an endless series of complex modifications to meet every need that arises.

But the casual inquirer into the magic of wings can afford to pass over the manifold complexities of the mechanics involved, for he can find an inexhaustible source of pleasure in the ever-changing manifestations of this noble art of wingcraft. It is, let us remember, an art millions of years old, and one whose many subtleties we are even now only beginning to understand.

A. E. Hick, Oliver G. Pike, Henricks Hodge

BLACKHEADED GULL HOVERING ABOVE ITS NEST IN THE RUSHES

Among the New Books

Adventure Shown to Be Based on Avoidance of Risk—A London Letter

Vagabondage, by Claudia Parsons. London: Chatto and Windus. 15s.
Drawn From Life, by Stella Bowen. London: Collins. 12s. 6d.
Joseph Conrad, by M. C. Bradbrook. Cambridge: The University Press. 3s. 6d.
Eight for Immortality, by Richard Church. London: Dent. 6s.

LONDON

CLAUDIA PARSONS travels in the temper of Arnold Bennett rather than of Jane Austen. For Miss Austen, it will be remembered, took no interest whatever in the economic aspect of life. So far as I can recall, she accounts in only the most perfunctory manner for the way in which Darcy was able to maintain that great house resembling Chatsworth, which certainly did nothing to lessen his attractions in the eyes of Elizabeth. Arnold Bennett, of course, would have given every detail of his investments, and an exhaustive study of the price of land. So would Miss Parsons.

♦ ♦ ♦

For Miss Parsons knows—and tells—the price of everything. When a book of hers brought her in the sum of £156, she resolved to spend it on a journey to America. She calculated that she would be able to get a steamship ticket from England to the United States for £16; that £6 would provide her with living expenses for four days in New York, £3 for her stay in Seattle, and £1 a day for her expenses on the 42 days of her contemplated tour round the country. She allowed £10 for petty cash, £21 for her share of a car, £3 for license and insurance, and £7 4s. for her part of the petrol bill at one shilling a gallon, and 15 miles p. g.

Now some reviewers have suggested that this careful calculation is incompatible with the spirit of true adventure. But this is a misconception. The greatest adventurers are those who never take avoidable risks; otherwise their careers are apt to come to a speedy close that prevents their having any more adventures at all. In fact, the secret of successful adventure often lies in a profound, detailed preparation that transforms an unreasonable risk into a sensible proposition. The art of mountaineering is nothing less than always seeking out the safest step: only so can the most dangerous peaks be scaled. No batsman was ever more masterly and easy than Ranjitsinhji, but no one laid the foundations of a big score more carefully, even down to the details of dress. He would not bat without a cap, but he would not endure a straw hat. His shirt must not be tight, but it must not flap, either. He would wear a sash round his trousers, but not a belt, because a belt makes a noise like a catch at the wicket.

The temperament of Miss Parsons is like that of this great cricketer. By systematically tackling beforehand every possible difficulty that she can foresee, she puts herself in a position to undertake adventures that a less methodical person would never dare to undertake; and the result is a book of travel that is in the highest degree interesting and satisfying.

No lesser commendation must be given to Stella Bowen's really remarkable autobiography, "Drawn From Life." Whatever I may say about one aspect of this book, it would be unfair to conceal that it is among the most finely written, sincerely felt, and significant life stories that have appeared for some years. Miss Bowen is an Australian who came to England about the beginning of the last war. By birth and upbringing she should naturally have found a home in the atmopshere of quiet and respectable domesticity of the Bishop's household into which she was hospitably received. But ecclesiastical and middle-class restraint irked her ardent spirit, and she discovered her congenial friends to be among the young writers and artists of the 1920's who, in London and Paris, swept tradition out of their work, and tried to give literature a fresh start. No better picture has ever been painted of the earnest, ambitious, impecunious, disillusioned, conceited, and ultimately fruitless efforts of these mocking years than is contained in "Drawn From Life."

I have suggested dissatisfaction with one aspect of the book. This is the faintly superior flavor of the remarks Miss Bowen makes about the people who, in her opinion, were misguided enough to fight in the last war. She associated herself with artistic pacifists, and when she met Ford Madox Ford (whom she later married) for the first time, she was prejudiced against him because he was a soldier. Now, whether it be right or wrong to fight, it can hardly be denied that the soldier in wartime makes certain sacrifices. He gives up his job. He gives up his home. He may have to give up his life. The pacifist is not even asked to give up his convictions. On the contrary, he may stay at home in as great safety as is possible anywhere in wartime, in maximum comfort, and indulge them to the full. Moreover, he is enabled to do this only because there is a sufficiently large number of men who are willing to make the very sacrifices which he himself repudiates. I really cannot see where the right to superiority comes in.

♦ ♦ ♦

M. C. Bradbrook's study of Joseph Conrad also is an excellent book. Miss Bradbrook insists on Conrad's lack of invention. He could not write of anything he had not seen happen before his eyes. Sincerely or otherwise, he affected to despise the capacity for doing so. "As for the story itself," he said of one book, "it is true enough in its essentials. The sustained invention of a really telling lie demands a talent which I do not possess."

Miss Bradbrook isolates the simple Homeric qualities—courage, honor, and especially fidelity—on which Conrad's novels are built. She seems to rank "The Nigger of the Narcissus" and "Victory" highest among his longer books, and chooses "Falk," "Youth," and "The Secret Sharer" as his finest short stories.

♦ ♦ ♦

The poets whom Richard Church backs for an immortal reputation in his characteristically sensitive "Eight for Immortality" are W. H. Davies, Walter de la Mare, Robert Frost, W. B. Yeats, Edmund Blunden, Victoria Sackville-West, T. S. Eliot, and Robert Graves. He is particularly illuminating on de la Mare, perpetually "occupied with (the) tremendous effort to reconcile the elusiveness of his sources of interest with the solidity of his medium of words." Mr. Church says that this is the case with all poets, but it is especially so with Mr. de la Mare, who in this struggle has brought off such rare triumphs.

HAROLD HOBSON

From Dunkerque to the Bombing of London

The Amazing Summer, by Philip Gibbs. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

PHILIP GIBBS does not forget he is primarily an experienced war correspondent, not even when he sets out to write a novel. In "The Amazing Summer," he clings fast to this same favorite role. His memory goes back to the momentous days between, shall we say, Dunkerque, and the start of the bombing of London last autumn. He finds he would like to tell us the story all over again; so he proceeds to whittle out a little, trim set of wood figures to punctuate his recital. They do all the things that we know beforehand they will do.

♦ ♦ ♦

Guy Moreton is a Flight Lieutenant whose plane is grounded in France, behind the German lines; but the flier himself is no more than slightly harmed. So that he is picked up from a ditch by some timorous French peasants who prefer not to be shot for their pains; and in due time he finds himself in a glorious old historic château where the Comtesse (she should be a Comtesse, in any case) is braver than the peasants.

Guy lives with the château family for a while, and when the Germans are drawing near he, of course, is hidden in the cellars in the company of several other refugees. As one would expect, the Germans rap on the great iron door; but the hunted men just contrive to escape by another door or window in the nick of time. After which they arrive finally at the coast and cross the Channel in a little, flimsy craft of some sort, no one of the passengers having the least notion of how to sail a boat.

♦ ♦ ♦

Then Guy is back with his own people—characteristic English people, living in an old timbered house in a beautiful garden. Surrey, one supposes, or it might be Kent or Sussex. There is a sister to greet Guy; nowadays she runs a tea shop in the King's Road, Chelsea, and there is somewhere about the edges a girl in whom Guy has been more than a little interested, but who has fallen in love with a gentleman from the B. B. C. Guy thought about her all the while his plane was diving down in the direction of the hostile field in France and, when he persuades her about this, he almost wins her back.

But then come the bombers from across the English Channel. The old father and mother are worried in their countryside, for a younger son is an English airman, too, one of a bombing squad. They cannot bring back the two active, useful sons even if they wish; and neither can Anthea be persuaded to abandon her tea shop in Chelsea. They are all for carrying on in the true English spirit of courage. So it is scarcely a surprise to us when David, the younger son, does not return from one flight over France; when Anthea's shop is one morning found to be only a heap of rubble, though Anthea and a few friends were safe in the cellar underneath. But the girl Guy had almost won back was sleeping upstairs over the shop and did not survive the adventure.

Well, it relates what happened between Dunkerque and the first severe bombings of London. The trouble is that we knew it all so well beforehand that the little wooden figures do not help us much.

M. W.

Ports Are Really People

Northwest Gateway, by Archie Binns. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.

BY EASTERN STANDARDS, the history of Seattle is amazingly short, but its years have been full of action. Mr. Binns writes deftly, sympathetically, brightly of the city's growing pains. And all through his writing, one senses that Seattle's history epitomizes what America stands for. Growing up, it had all the foibles of the frontier town, and all the inherent virtues that in the end outweigh them—youth, strength, ideals, dreams, and a great faith in the inevitable grandeur of its own destiny. That is because cities are only the subjective state of the collective thinking it requires for men to live together. Ports and places are really people.

Mr. Binns' history strikes its most appealing notes when it deals with the city's builders. Seattle may well be proud of its ancestors. Asa Mercer, Henry Yesler, Daniel Bagley and others of their stamp would be a credit to any portrait album.

Mr. Binns recaptures in his book something of the vision of Seattle, past and present. That is something a city had to possess, of course, if it was not to succumb to Indian tomahawks in the beginning or municipal grafters later on when it got civilized enough to have streetcar franchises and paving contracts to dispense. A city by the sea usually has it.

Seattle has always looked more than one way for her markets and her interests. Seward had a hand in her prosperity that Seattle never dreamed of when he signed the deed of Alaska. The city grew an inch or two when they struck gold up in the Klondike. Great full riggers—tall British steel barks and rakish softwood ships with three skysails from Bath and Searsport down in Maine—loaded dusty gold under Seattle's portside grain chutes for Liverpool and the Continent in the nineties.

Long after the clipper ship era was snuffed out by the Confederate commerce raiders and later by the steam tramp trade, the inland wealth that flowed through Seattle's fingers helped to keep American sails aflying. We had the romance of it as long as there was any profit in it. In the end, they burned the Glory of the Seas for her copper on a beach near Seattle. Mr. Binns shows us that the glare in the night sky was significant of change. But Seattle has always kept up to the times. Salmon fisheries, lumber, and trade with the Orient have laid a rock foundation under this fine city by the sea.

Lately labor troubles have stirred things up. Here and there a brick whizzes ominously through Mr. Binns' last chapter. But anybody who realizes the spunk and faith of Seattle knows that the next chapter will be the best.

H. T.

The Book Window

Michigan, Prepared by the Michigan Writers' Project (Oxford University Press, $3), illustrates and describes scenic, industrial, and historic points in the "Wolverine State," according to the reliable manner of the American Guide Series. Students of social progress no less than actual tourists have here a present source of information, though the traveler from far away is evidently the chief concern of the compilers.

Money and Banking, by William Howard Steiner and Eli Shapiro (Holt, $3.60), presents the latest views and finds of a couple of investigators in the field of economics regarding those coined, printed, and written tokens of exchange wherewith business is carried on by the trader and the pot is kept boiling by the householder. The book seems designed particularly for academic circulation, and to serve as a text for students.

H. V. Morton's London, by H. V. Morton (Dodd, Mead, $3), is a collection of descriptive sketches of London scenes — not those alone that engage the interest of tourists, but the sort as well that an inquiring person of the "human-interest" reporter type hits upon—visits to the Royal Mint, to the pensioners of Charterhouse, to the underground traffic tube after the trains stop running at night, to mention examples.

Chemical Warfare, by Curt Wachtel (Brooklyn, N. Y.: Chemical Publishing Co., $4), presents the facts about poison gases as used in warfare and notes what can be done in the way of defense. The work is a professional study, though much of it, in spite of technicalities, can be understood by the general reader.

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Christianity Pleaded For as Social Stay

Search for a Social Philosophy, by F. W. Eggleston. Melbourne University Press. 15s.

THE HON. F. W. EGGLESTON has a most unusual and possibly a unique basis from which to develop his "Search for a Social Philosophy"—which is designed to integrate, on an ethical foundation, legal, social, economic and international problems—in that he has served the Australian Government as a Cabinet Minister, as Attorney General and Solicitor General, and as an expert on international affairs, while he has contributed to social and economic, literary and historical research.

He contends that the development of a satisfactory social philosophy has suffered from insufficient comprehensiveness of outlook on the part of its proponents, and insists that basically "the integrative agency in the evolution of society is the mind" which gives "form, continuity, and permanence to society," thereby forming a pattern of ideas, partly conditioned by physical environment, but largely by gradually developing relationships to other thinking individuals. Mr. Eggleston sees the family, with its problems and its inequalities of age and intelligence, as forming a preparation for the development of society, whether in its primitive tribal form, or in more complicated structures emerging from a position of status, characterized by rigidity and fear, to one of contract, where elasticity and co-operation are motivated by reason.

Law is defined as "an attempt by the social unit to express in definite terms that part of its pattern of ideas which it regards as essential," and the writer is inclined to discard the formal and metaphysical philosophies of law for the sociological and historical. "If we would only grasp the sociological basis of law," he cries, "we would see that legal rules should be made consonant with social facts."

"The Science of Politics" is described as dealing primarily with the "question of how a group that has become mobile lives as a unit," while the author insists that the resultant unity is wrought out on ethical and psychological, rather than on mechanical principles, in accord with a mutually accepted pattern of ideas. Responsible government is praised, in that "it gives to the community something like a mind"; while stress is laid upon the value of co-operative effort on the part of the individual citizen as a necessary presupposition of the ultimate success of such government. Evolution, not revolution, points the way to progress, the writer reminds us.

Mr. Eggleston defines Economics as "the science of material welfare," yet, even here, he finds the effects of ethical and psychological factors and leaves room for such unmaterial influences as self-respect, prestige, and personal pride. On the whole, the writer is inclined to uphold the principle of capitalism, as more natural than that of socialism, though he deprecates its permanent validity.

Turning to international affairs, the author observes that while international trade led to world development, it eventuated in a situation in which an overpopulated industrial state, such as Britain, could exist only as long as trade routes remained open; in fact, he considers "this problem of inequality or instability arising from lack of self-sufficiency" as "the supreme problem of our time." Formulating the outlines of a "strategy of peace," Mr. Eggleston feels that with rigid reduction of armaments and the abandonment of economic restrictions, together with the establishment of the mandate principle in place of the old imperialistic exploitation of dependencies, much progress could be made.

The concluding section of this interesting and significant volume deals with ethics, and in it the author makes a strong plea for practical consideration and application of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, declaring that "the Christian ethic is a potential solution of all social problems." It is noteworthy that this should be the basic conclusion of such a versatile and thoughtful authority as Mr. Eggleston.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

The World of Poetry

CHIEF POETIC EVENT in my week is the arrival of a new volume "The North Star and Other Poems" (New York: Macmillan. $1.25), by Lawrence Binyon, always reliable and satisfactory. It consists chiefly of poems written since his collected works were published in 1931. Some of the lyrics are, as one might expect, the result of thinking of the present war. They seem to me more a recognition of the passing scene, from the long-range view of one who writes for all time, than important deductions that stand alone.

One always derives from Mr. Binyon's writing, whether it be poetry or works dealing with art, a feeling of restfulness due perhaps to the reflective quality often absent in modern books. His long association with Oriental art no doubt accounts for a certain contemplative approach which slows down expression, yet richly rewards the reader who will also take his time.

The poem, "Stray Seed," is typical of the poet's high vision and maturity, and none would dispute the wisdom manifest in the conclusion:

> O we have failed and failed
> And never known if we or the world ailed,
> Clouded and thwarted; yet perhaps the best
> Of all we have done and dreamed of lives unguessed.

Discussing the economic necessity of choosing between a journalistic career and the post he accepted with the British Museum, the author once remarked, "I am glad I chose as I did, but I have never had any real leisure, or I should have produced far more." If he has not poured out volume after rapid volume, he has done what is far more useful—given the world something substantial and beautiful. While there may not be an immediate thrill along the reader's spine as he peruses the poems, as the meaning penetrates the intellect and begins to sink into the heart, he experiences enjoyment and satisfaction enough.

The brief lyrics on the English scene are not calculated to stir the emotions, as are the lines in other patriotic writing, but they have a dignified beauty not to be swiftly passed over. At the core they are not dissimilar to his landscape poems of the Orient.

The closing poem, in dramatic form, written for choric and solo speaking, is a tribute to Shelley, and the scene around the funeral pyre on the Livornian shore breathes the spirit of the poet out of whose mouth, as Mr. Binyon puts it, "came forth song, wondering, trembling, triumphing, lamenting."

PEARL STRACHAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Reminders for Californians

A Mirror for Californians, by Oliver Carlson. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.50.

A LOOK INTO "A Mirror for Californians," by Oliver Carlson, proves that some honest silvering has been done to help Californians see and understand themselves. It would be hard to imagine a better means for revealing the turbulent California of both the past and the present. Mr. Carlson's work is admittedly slanted for popular regard, and this is its chief virtue, for many problems depend upon more general knowledge for equitable or just solutions.

Old-age pensions, highly mechanized factories-in-the-field farms, industrial peace in aircraft plants vital to defense, municipal reform in major cities, proper regulation of railroads and power companies, which in the past have "owned" the Golden State, equal voice in State government by agricultural and industrial interests—these suggest the range of the book.

* * *

Readers whose only knowledge of California's affairs has been gleaned disconnectedly from current accounts in newspapers will greatly appreciate the efficient summaries of such "running stories" as Upton Sinclair's movement to "End Poverty in California" (Sinclair lieutenants are now Governor and Senator, respectively), Dr. Townsend's pension plan, the "Ham 'n' Eggs" campaign for $30 every Thursday for sunset citizens, Standard Oil royalties to the State for tideland production, Mayor Bowron's house-cleaning Administration in Los Angeles, Federal dispersal of anti-union and antilabor blinds set up by leaders of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the migrants, the course of Harry Bridges, and the struggle between the Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation and the Central Valley Project as fostered by the State's "Little New Deal."

Those taking the long view will appreciate how present affairs proceed from movements of an earlier generation, such as the progressive activities of Hiram Johnson when Prosecutor and when Governor, the doings of the Workingmen's Party in San Francisco, and the civic upthrusts of old mining days.

Neither too solemn, nor too flippant, the study includes significant criticism of scholarly histories of the past, and at the same time records a good selection of the best parlor stories of California and Californians.

* * *

The appearance of the "Mirror" at this time can be regarded as the closing of a cycle in an appropriate manner. Probably the only work like it in the past was that of 50 years ago by Josiah Royce, Californian known as a philosopher at Harvard. Much of the present book was compiled no doubt while Mr. Carlson served as lecturer for the University of California, one of whose main buildings is Royce Hall.

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. . Welcome to Williamsburg

(Continued from Page 6)

had liked so much at the Palace and the Capitol both there.

"Yes, we change buildings every day," one of them explained, as we sat down on the gold sofa in the Tavern's spacious "parlor." "We enjoy the variety."

Three of the other hostesses came in and we chatted together for a few minutes until the rapidly forming groups of visitors took them away one by one. They made a pretty picture, the five of them in their long, colorful gowns in that soft green room with its mellow mahogany furniture and rich carpet. I felt as if I were indeed a guest in some gracious home rather than a sightseer in a public building.

"We love the houses," one of them said, as if in answer to my unexpressed thought. "We feel as if they belong to us, as if we really lived in them." But the hostesses have their favorites among the buildings.

"I love the Capitol best," declared our friend of the cerise-colored gown. "That's a place where you have to put a lot of feeling into what you say. People don't realize the importance in American history of the events which took place here in Williamsburg. And the building itself doesn't help you out much in visualizing those momentous happenings.

"I love to watch the responses," she went on. "Sometimes I will have a little fellow in the group who doesn't know what it's all about—until I mention Patrick Henry. Then his eyes will light up with sudden interest. That's one reason why I like the Capitol so much."

The hostesses have their funny experiences, too, as when a woman dashed into the Capitol one morning and demanded to see the House of Burgesses. She was in a hurry, but she "just couldn't leave without seeing the House of Burgesses." As a hostess led her through the hall toward the room where that famous body of legislators held its historic sessions, the woman confided to the hostess: "You see, I'm from Indiana and my name is Burgess. I'm a direct descendant of the House of Burgesses."

The hostesses agreed that being a hostess is an education in itself. They educate the visitors and the visitors educate them. Visitors are encouraged to ask questions and to share their own information. There is a pleasant friendly give and take about the business of being a hostess.

"I'm great for the American public," put in another one of the group. "They are so kindly."

"Yes," added she of the rose-colored dress, "out of all the thousands we have here, it is seldom we have a complaint."

Many distinguished visitors come. One of their guests this spring was Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador. The former Ambassador from the Court of St. James's, Lord Lindsay, told one of the hostesses that he always advised English people who came to the Embassy to visit Williamsburg if they could. Added to the visitors this year has been a large number of soldiers and sailors who have come from near-by army and navy posts during their week ends.

"The most interesting visitor I ever escorted," related our Palace hostess, "was Shirley Temple. She was charming and unaffected. The grapevine system was working overtime that day, for in less than half an hour every child in Williamsburg, apparently, was on the Palace Green, hoping to get a glimpse of their favorite movie star."

Richard Garrison Photo

WHEN THE HOSTESSES SERVE TEA
The Parlor in the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Virginia

OPINION REVISED

If you ever thought of knitwear as being at home only in the country or on the golf course, just take a peep at Braemar. In cobweb-weight cashmere, in downy-soft lambswool, or in pure Shetland, these Braemar twin-sets, suits and jerseys are trim, tailored and fashion-right. At leading stores everywhere.

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. . In Fortin It's Orchids . .

(Continued from Page 4)

the same time full of hope and faith in my own country and myself."

"I had confidence in our men and of love for the soil and for all that is ours; things we seldom know how to appreciate," he said, adding that his further desire was to demonstrate what private initiative can do whenever an effort is made to put Mexico's incalculable natural resources to work. He wanted to prove that by carrying education and progress to regions which urgently need it, Mexico as a whole will be benefited.

The Mexican people, Señor Galindo felt, need to realize that the improvement of the country, the effort required for the progress of Mexico in each of its regions, cannot be the work alone of politics or politicians, but that it is the task before every inhabitant.

"We Mexicans," he continued, "can rightly be reproached with continuing to live in the same cities left us by colonial times. We have not founded any new ones. This is precisely what we want in Fortin: a modern city as well as an important center for tourists. At the same time you and your fellow Americans are given the opportunity to see the beauties of our scenery and to appreciate how differently our people live and work, thereby establishing greater understanding and sympathy toward our people."

At this point a neatly dressed bell boy came up and, first begging our pardons in English, spoke to Señor Galindo in his native tongue. When he had gone, Señor Galindo referred to the boy as of the humbler class of Mexicans.

"But," I countered, "he had excellent manners and spoke good English."

"Yes," he replied, "that is why our work here at Fortin is encouraging. There is a new desire for progress and improvement everywhere. Many of the peons, as an example, already have become expert masons. Others are doing valuable work at the hotel and are learning to speak your language in order to be of greater service to the American tourist."

The building of the Hotel Ruiz Galindo the Señor explained as "a contribution to the economic and social evolution of Mexico, to the culture and progress of my native country. Here I see valuable human elements and sufficient natural resources working to make private initiative bear fruit—once it has been awakened—resulting in better living conditions."

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AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

An Arctic Dog's Life

ONCE UPON A TIME, young men who barnstormed around making parachute jumps from airplanes were shrugged aside as circus performers, attempting to make a living the hard way—if you could call it a living. We have seen parachute-jumping taken out of the stunt class, to become a proficiency of serious importance in connection with Army training. And now comes another sport-turned-serious, with the news that men in Army training in certain areas will be taught to drive sled-dog teams.

* * *

Twenty years and more ago, when newspapers carried stories and newsreels showed pictures of sled-dog races of international scope—the most famous of all at La Paz in Manitoba, and others in Quebec, Idaho, Montana, Minnesota, New Hampshire — people sniffed and inquired what sled-dog racing "proved." For one thing, it "proved" an extremely popular event around winter playground centers; but it also "proved" the value of gauging, and working to improve, the quality of the useful sled dog. The decision of Army authorities to include the handling of sled dogs in regular training unquestionably derives from knowledge and information distilled from the day-to-day records of speed and behavior of dog teams mushing in races through otherwise impassable country.

When Admiral Byrd was making ready to go down south on his first Little America venture, he hired Arthur T. Walden of Wonalancet, N. H.—veteran of Chilkoot Pass days and the Klondike epic—to begin training a string of dogs he could take south with him as a nucleus for freighting and other work on the ice.

* * *

Among other conditioning jobs Walden put through were time trials up the carriage road of Mt. Washington, designed to provide norms of speed, gauges of endurance, etc. From his Alaskan experience, Walden had a huge fund of knowledge of the characteristics and peculiarities of sled dogs. But any seasoned sled-dog driver will tell you that you can know everything in the book about dogs and driving, and still be utterly lost unless you have at least one great lead dog. Walden never disguised the fact that, in training the string of dogs they subsequently took down South, he had the indispensable help of his great lead dog Chinook; perhaps, in his way, Chinook was the greatest lead dog who ever lived. Chinook had heart, speed, endurance, feet, everything that makes the ideal sled dog. He was an individualist, too, in the finest meaning of the term, and he had the disposition to put his individualism in the crucible; in effect, he became a whole training school in himself. He could cut the wrong kind of sled-dog novice out of a line so fast it would make your head spin; and, similarly, he could communicate his own incomparable knowledge of trail work to the youngsters as no human ever could.

* * *

While Walden was down South, Mrs. Milton Seeley, a New Hampshire sportswoman with a knowledge of and liking for dogs, and a flair for sled dogs in particular, took over at Wonalancet; with the result that Wonalancet, which had been chiefly noted as a casual winter sports center where a team of sled dogs was merely one of the amusing frills, became the sled-dog capital of the United States, with fine strings of dogs under stiff training winter and summer. The strings now are descendants of the great Chinook, augmented after each Byrd Expedition to the south with the finest of the adult dogs and pups, as attested by their records under heavy working conditions.

It is almost inevitable that Army officers in charge of sled-dog training for troops will select at least a few leaders from the Wonalancet population. In the period since 1928 Mrs. Seeley has seen to the raising of something upward of 1,200 sled dogs. After exhaustive experimentation she has found that the best "pullers" are part Alaskan malemute, part Siberian husky. This, in general, is the combination still used over great areas in Alaska, where, while the airplane has gone in and opened up territory to a wonderful degree, it can never supplant the sled dog as cargo bearer over much of the terrain.

Animal lovers will do well to bear in mind one thing which is axiomatic with all experienced sled-dog drivers. And that is, that it is kindness and humanity to the animals that gets the real results.

* * *

A graphic example of this was turned up in 1923 in Quebec, during the International Sled-Dog races. The man who seemed unquestionably to have an easy edge on the outcome of this rich race was Jean Lebel, a mail driver from down La Tuque way. On the last day of the three-day race, one of Lebel's greatest dogs hurt its foot on a jagged crust of ice. The race was running close and time was counting furiously. But Lebel turned his team out of the course, cut his dog out of the string, got out supplies to bandage it, and rode the dog in on his sled after fixing it up. He knew perfectly well that the delay would probably cost him the race. As a matter of fact, it didn't. He won. But—he was a shy, taciturn, snow-country man, incapable of heroics, or making a dramatic gesture for the sake of a headline—he said, shrugging, "A race is a race. But a good dog is—well—I wouldn't take any chances with my dogs, no matter what happened to the race."

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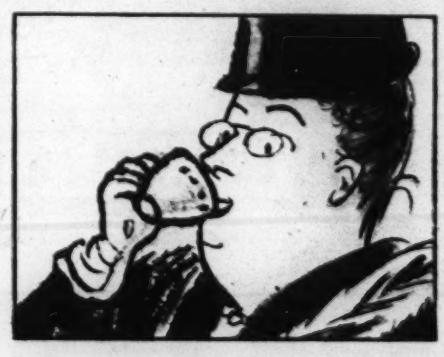
1. My land, Sara, but I was excited when I received my Barbara's telegram telling me she was to be married! "Fly to Hollywood for wedding," she said. Why, I wonder what Pa would think if he was here!

2. At the airport everyone was so nice to me, especially the hostess of my plane. I was so proud I couldn't help telling her about my Barbara being in pictures. Before you know it, we got right friendly.

3. Before we landed, the hostess served a bite and some coffee. "Land sakes, child!" I said. "I never take coffee! Coffee is a stimulant, and I don't touch stimulants!" The hostess just laughed and laughed.



4. "This is Sanka Coffee!" she said. "It's 97% caffein-free, and is *not* a stimulant. Yet it's grand coffee, with all the flavor left in!" So I tried a cup, and land sakes, Sara, it was *good!*

5. Next morning when I woke up in my hotel, I thought: "Bless that hostess for telling me about Sanka Coffee, the coffee that is not a stimulant. Soon as I get home I'll send her one of my own special apple pies."

6. And when she wrote to thank me, she told me more about Sanka Coffee. Said it is a blend of fine Central and South American coffees, specially blended for aroma and flavor. You can tell that, just by drinking it!

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. . How Nazis Run France (II)

(Continued from Page 2)

cultivation. The new law also contains a clause dealing with law of inheritance and restricting future division of real estate. The regulation of agricultural property in the view of the French Government, will give rise to an improvement in rural living conditions through the electrification of villages and through similar measures of improvement.

* * *

Some successes in French agricultural output, according to recent dispatches from France, have already been achieved. The 1941 crop was said to have been fair in spite of the scarcity of labor (there are 1,500,000 Frenchmen in Germany, who are still prisoners of war); the insufficient supply of fertilizer and the insufficient supply of agricultural machinery—due mainly to repair difficulties and to lack of fuel. This year, the grain crop (including the wheat crop of North Africa) will cover the needs of the country and those of the German army of occupation. The potato crop is expected to be fair and the sugar crop 60 per cent of what it would normally be.

In regard to other agricultural products such as vegetables, results have been achieved. But the problem of meat and fats remains unsolved. The destruction of large amounts of cattle cannot be remedied in such a short space of time. The paramount question, however, is: How far will Germany let the French people benefit from these favorable results? Or will she, as last year, requisition much of the foodstuffs and transport them to Germany so that subsistence in France will reach a new low?

Credit Under State Control

A few weeks ago Vichy united all French banks into one corporation controlled by the Government. This marks the final step in a development that had its genesis long before the collapse of the French Republic. During the past few years large banking houses had rapidly succeeded in concentrating the system of credit in the hands of a few absorbing the smaller banks. On the other hand, the large banks themselves, through their co-operation in public finance, had become largely dependent on the financial policy of the Government. The three largest banks, Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale and Comptoir National d'Escompte, with hundreds of branches all over the country, had steadily absorbed the local banking houses. Together with two large Paris banking houses (banques d'affaires), Banque de Paris et des Pay-Bas and Banque de l'Union Parisienne, they controlled approximately two thirds of the total private credit in France. War and defeat led to a further centralization of the French banking system. More provincial banks have been absorbed by the big concerns, which, after the armistice, have set up two largely independent organizations. Their central offices are in Paris—for the occupied part of France—in Lyon for the unoccupied.

* * *

The "aryanization" and "liquidation" of Jewish banking houses—and this includes such influential houses as Lazard Frères, Rothschild, Banque Transatlantique, Maurice Rueff, A. J. Stern, Louis Dreyfus and others—marks the end for the former "haute banque" and thus the end of the one section of the French banking system still essentially independent of the big banks. But even though small and medium-sized banks have largely been liquidated, the big banks themselves have become increasingly dependent on the Government. The time is past when the French Minister of Finance must appeal to the good will of the banks to secure credit for the state.

The big banks—especially since the outbreak of war—have become part of the financial organization of the state and have increasingly had to take over state bonds. Owing to the fact that private financial and economic enterprise declined steadily, an overwhelmingly large part of disposable cash was invested in state bonds (treasury bills, defense bonds, rearmament bonds, etc.).

* * *

The portfolio of the three largest banks, which we mentioned above, has risen during 1940 from 27 to 43 billion francs. This phenomenon is largely due to the steady discount on treasury bills. Owing to the displacement of holdings in portfolio, unfavorable to private investment, the increase in treasury discounts is certainly greater than the absolute increase leads us to believe. At present state securities supposedly constitute two thirds of the total bank portfolio. These treasury bonds are only theoretically liquidated on demand. During the past few years, the banks have thus derived their income from the Government and have become highly dependent upon the credit policy of the Bank of France and the financial policy of the Cabinet. Numerous other governmental measures, such as the restriction and control of trading on the Stock Exchange, have further increased the banks' dependence on the state.

* * *

The new banking law, issued by Vichy in July of this year, and coordinating all banking houses into one unified "Bank Corporation," implies in reality that the Government's formerly indirect influence has now been made official in the form of direct control of all credit. The new banking corporation is headed by a "Commission of Six," composed of bankers appointed by the Government. This professional committee of bankers, however, is supervised by a control commission, composed of the President of the "Commission of Six," the Governor of the Bank of France, and the Director of the Treasury. These two commissions have far-reaching authority. They supervise all banking, and, in agreement with the Bank of France, determine private credit policy. Any violation of the fixed rules is dealt with by means of sanctions, and each and any banking house in France can by order be closed down. The very fact that a bank, in the opinion of these committees, acts "contrary to the national interest" is sufficient reason to order it closed.

The "Commission of Six" furthermore determines the merely technical aspects of banking and lays down the prerequisites for solvency. It also regulates the training of personnel. The Commission works out a list of banks to be admitted to the profession—a list which has to be approved by the Government. Although fundamentally banking is organized on the same level as industry, it is subject to much stricter control than any other profession. The prerequisites for admission to the profession are determined a priori by statute. This Bankers' Statute does not limit itself to members of the profession only, but includes stock brokers and other financial dealers.

* * *

The foundation of the new "Bank Corporation" marks Vichy's most definite step toward a regulated economy based on the totalitarian pattern. It subjects all private banking houses to the direct control of the "Bank of France" and of the Treasury, regulating their credit policy according to "the public interest." Admission to the profession has been made very difficult and bankers have assumed the character of civil servants. At the same time the French banking system becomes stabilized in its present form. This is due to two main facts: On the one hand, the foundation of new banking houses is now possible only under exceptional circumstances; on the other hand, the Minister of Finance has specifically stated that the Government is determined to protect existing local banks and prevent further absorption by the big banks. Control over the credit system obviously provides the Government with almost equal control over the development of industry.

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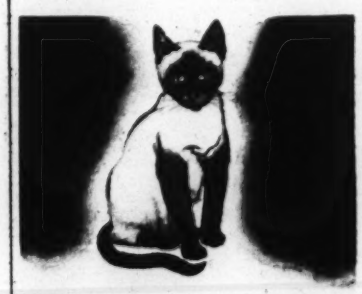

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by Mrs. Silas H. Andrews

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Use PUSSY-SCAT

. . Housing

(Continued from Page 3)

taken to set up similar machinery in the Office of Price Administration itself.

The Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination also is using both surveys as a guide to defense housing needs and as a check on the changing situation.

* * *

Commenting upon the value of the vacancy surveys to his office, Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, recently said:

"The surveys of residential vacancies, which the Work Projects Administration has made, have given us a measure of the number of dwelling accommodations which are available for use by defense workers drawn into centers of defense industry. By comparing these figures with the number of families expected to come into a community, it is possible for us to know whether any new construction of housing is necessary, and if new building is required, what proportion of the new workers can be housed in existing dwellings."

The Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination uses the studies of rents and rental changes in defense areas as an indication of the housing demand. Rapidly rising rents serve as an indication of greatly increased demand, which must, in many cases, be met through the construction of additional housing. Stability of rent, on the other hand, suggests the existence of a less acute housing problem.

* * *

The WPA is only one resource of the Federal Government that is being used to assist in the planning phase of the defense housing problem. The Bureau of Employment Security is surveying population increases in defense areas to provide a measure of the demand for additional housing. The Federal Housing Administration is conducting surveys to aid in the analysis of the housing market. In this study, business interests and civic bodies are interviewed to further ascertain existing local conditions.

Thus a wide range of information concerning the defense housing situation is being obtained from co-ordinated surveys conducted by Federal agencies with long experience in collecting specialized data. Comprehensive planning and action to meet defense housing needs can be based upon the accurate data thus obtained.

Over Editor's Desk

EGON KASKELINE's second article in his series of three on the "new order" imposed upon France by Germany shows how thoroughly the invaders have organized the conquered country's industrial and financial resources, and how rigid is the Nazi control over every factor involved in production and finance.

From his post in Washington, Corrington Gill, as Assistant Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, has a wide perspective on the problem of housing war workers in towns which have suddenly multiplied their populations because of defense activities.

Remarkable has been the achievement of "atmosphere" in restored Williamsburg. Visitors find themselves feeling oddly as though they were somehow anachronistic in the eighteenth-century appearance of the whole place. This effect is heightened by the hostesses, in their garb of Colonial days. Alice Myers of the staff of the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor tells how these hostesses are prepared for their duties.

Ed Rumill, baseball specialist for the Monitor in Boston, describes for us those creatures of intense loyalty, the Brooklyn fans.

Leavitt F. Morris, travel editor of the Monitor, recently spent a month in Mexico. The article in this issue is one of the fruits of his trip.

Many persons will discover things that they never knew until now in the article on bird flight by a British naturalist, Richard Morse.

Pearl Strachan, Monitor staff writer, paid a recent visit to the Green Mountain State.

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Salt Indian bravos give tang to wild beach plums. New England cooks make them into ruby jelly —full of delicious, distinctive flavor—faithfully following the recipe of Barbara Standish, wife of Myles, the doughty warrior, a precious heritage of eight generations. Everybody loves this taste treat. A "must" for you, an ideal gift. Six jars only $1.00. Write today.

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Heartwarming is this fall coat of rich beige and brown designed exclusively for Avon by Omar Kiam, famous stylist. Modified shoulders that taper gracefully to a fitted waist give that touch of slimness which is the keynote for the fall silhouette.

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Old-Fashioned Coleslaw
Heinz Pure Apple Butter
Corn Muffins
Sponge Cake
with Caramel Sauce
Coffee

***MEAT AND NOODLE CASSEROLE**—Arrange 2 cups finely diced leftover meat, 3 cups cooked noodles, in alternate layers in casserole, dotting noodles with butter. Blend ¼ cup each water and Heinz Tomato Ketchup and pour over top layer of the noodles. Sprinkle well with bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 30 to 40 min.

LOOKS GOOD TO ME!

Barbecued Hash
Baked Potatoes
Cubed
Head Lettuce Salad
Fruit Cobbler
Coffee

***BARBECUED HASH**—Brown 2 to 3 cups diced leftover pork or veal in butter. Combine ¼ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup, ½ cup water, 1 tbs. Heinz Cider Vinegar, 1 tsp. Heinz Prepared Brown Mustard, 2 tsp. flour and 2 tsp. brown sugar. Pour over meat. Simmer slowly about ½ hour. Serve in a nest of steamed rice.

OH BOY! UM-M!

Beef and Vegetable
Ketchup Braise*
Fruit Salad
Whole Wheat Muffins
Butter Coffee

***BEEF AND VEGETABLE KETCHUP BRAISE**—Season 3 lbs. round or shoulder of beef. Dredge with flour. Brown in fat. Surround with 1 cup each diced carrots, diced turnips, diced onions and chopped celery. Combine 2½ cups water and ½ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup. Pour over top. Cover. Bake in oven (350°F.) 2 hours. Turn the meat once during cooking. Bake potatoes around the meat for the last hour.

KETCHUP BEEF LOAF—Combine 2½ lbs. ground beef, 2 cups Heinz Rice Flakes, ½ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup, 1 egg, 1 tbs. finely chopped onion, 1 tbs. salt and ⅛ tsp. pepper. Mix thoroughly. Form into loaf and place in a greased roasting pan. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 1½ hours. During baking add ½ cup water and baste two or three times.

Heinz Tomato Ketchup Gives New Zest To These Tempting Meat And Leftover Dishes

THICK, ruddy Heinz Tomato Ketchup is the answer to simple foods that need the lure of perfect seasoning! For this lusty blend of vine-ripened "aristocrat" tomatoes, Heinz Vintage Vinegar and piquant, aromatic spices—all patiently cooked together according to an authentic old farm recipe—is extra-rich and concentrated. That's why it actually costs less to use!

Keep a bottle of the world's largest-selling ketchup always handy in the kitchen. Mix a little in gravies, stews and hash—for that extra zest that makes dull dishes *sparkle!* And place a bottle on the table, too—when you're serving steaks or chops. Men can't resist the tempting, down-home flavor of old-fashioned Heinz Tomato Ketchup!

HEINZ *TOMATO KETCHUP*